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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain and cooler, fresh easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 7¼c.

FOREIGN.—Numerous reports received from various points show that a desultory battle has been in progress near Mafeking since Saturday. It was reported yesterday that Col. Baden-Powell had made a sortie from the town and had engaged the Boers, 300 of whom, it is said, were killed, with a British loss of 18. Several small fights have occurred between armored trains and small bodies of Boers. One train, containing dynamite, was fired into by the latter and blown up, according to the accounts, but in the other cases the loss fell upon the Boers. The advance of the Transvaal troops southward through Natal continues. It is expected that an important battle will be fought at Dundee or near Ladysmith. The British Parliament assembled yesterday to take action on the Transvaal situation. In the debate on the speech from the throne, which was read in both houses, the opposition leaders pledged themselves to support the war while criticising the steps which led up to it. The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, made a strong speech in defense in the House of Lords, while Mr. Balfour replied in the Commons. An amendment offered by John Dillon provoked a somewhat heated debate, in which the Irish members characterized the war as a crime, but the motion received only 54 votes. It is declared in Berlin that the Colonial Council has adopted a resolution saying that it is compatible with German colonial interests to abandon Samoa in return for sufficient indemnification. The National Zeitung, however, says that this is not the view of the Imperial Government, whose policy now, as heretofore, is directed to acquiring at least Upolu Island. The French Colonial Office has received a dispatch saying that Lieut. Meunier is recovering. He escaped massacre by members of the French expedition under Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine. The dispatch does not fix the whereabouts of the two rebellious officers. In the Swedish Storthing the Leftists adopted an electoral programme demanding that Norway's independence should be recognized by the appointment of a separate Minister of Foreign Affairs and a separate Consular system, and that a system of insurance against incapacity to earn a livelihood should be applied to the whole Norwegian people.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A committee notified Supreme Court Justice Barrett of his renomination by the Republican County Convention.

W. J. Bryan made his second day's tour in Kentucky in support of the regular Democracy. He had much to say of bolters.

The Chairman of the Ohio Republican Executive Committee has sent out another "hold-up" circular to manufacturers.

Bell's regiment, moving from a position northwest of Bacolor, drove the Filipinos out of Porac. One American was killed and one wounded. The insurgents had a number of killed and wounded. Senor Utor, editor of the Manila newspaper Patria, has been arrested on the charge of printing and publishing seditious documents. The newspaper has also been suppressed. It had been for some time hostile to the Americans. Recently pamphlets attacking the Americans and friendly Filipinos have been published, and it is believed that Utor wrote and printed them.

Page 2.

Gov. Roosevelt's formal order removing Thomas Hutson from the office of Treasurer of Chautauqua County was issued.

Page 4.

A committee appointed by the Republican County Convention issued an address to the voters.

William Glennon, who was Chairman of the Board of Inspectors in the Fourth Primary District, is plaintiff in a suit for $10,000 against John C. Sheehan, whom he accuses of slandering him.

Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the new President of Brown University, was inaugurated.

Application for a reduction of the amount of the fourteen-million-dollar bond required of the constructing contractor of the Rapid Transit Railroad was filed in the Supreme Court by the commission yesterday.

Page 6.

Joseph Wood, the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, died at Red Bank, N. J.

Page 7.

Controller of the Currency Dawes in an address at Boston said the trusts should be regulated by the Federal Government, which has the right to do so.

Officials of trusts were examined before the Industrial Commission in Washington. The President of the American Tin Plate Company said Judge Moore of Chicago had received $10,000,000 worth of common stock for organizing the combine.

Page 8.

Mrs. Letorde, wife of Military Governor Ludlow's acting chief clerk, died in Havana from yellow fever.

Rockaway won the West Brighton Polo Cups yesterday in the final contest on the Staten Island Polo Club's field, defeating the team of the Somerset Country Club.

Major John G. Davis, Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to correct misrepresentations with regard to the yellow fever there this year.

Page 11.

The National Association of Manufacturers is to open a large warehouse in Shanghai, China, for the exhibition of samples of American manufacturers.

Page 14.

Mayor Van Wyck listened yesterday for one hour to public criticisms of the new Building Code.

The Rev. Andrew Fleming, minister in charge of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, has resigned.

Robert B. Roosevelt made a charge of lack of originality against American sculptors, to which several artists replied in vigorous terms.

The Mayor and other members of the Board of Estimate declared that the demands of the Board of Education for salaries were extravagant.

J. Edward Simmons has accepted the position of Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee for the Perpetuation of the Dewey Arch. Steps are to be taken to raise funds abroad as well as here.

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TROLLEY CAR HIS AMBULANCE.

Man Accidentally Shot While Guaning Hurried to Hospital.

Frank Seubert, a florist, living at St. John's Park, near the Fresh Pond Road, Newtown, had his right shoulder badly shattered yesterday with a shotgun, while hunting in the Flushing Meadows, near Maspeth. The charge was accidentally fired by Jacob Krauss, a friend of Seubert. The men were walking through the meadows with Seubert about ten feet in the lead, when Krauss stumbled and his gun was discharged. The full charge of shot struck Seubert in the right shoulder, tearing away the flesh and shattering the bone.

The nearest house was half a mile away, and after stanching the flow of blood as well as he could, Krauss started with the injured man for the nearest trolley car line. This was the Newtown line, and when Krauss reached the car track Seubert was almost unconscious. He was placed on board a car, and at Krauss's request the motorman rushed the car until Grand Street and Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, were reached. Seubert was then assisted from the car and carried to St. Catharine's Hospital. There Dr. Casey performed an operation on the wounded man, whose condition is serious.

Bottle Turned Upside Down
tells strikingly there's no sediment in Evans' Ale. —Adv.

THREE DAYS' FIGHT NEAR MAFEKING

300 Boers and 18 British Reported Killed Yesterday.

ARMED TRAINS ATTACKED

One Blown Up and Many Burghers are Killed.

In a Skirmish Near Spyfontein the Boers Are Said to Have Missed the Train Thirteen Times—No British Injured.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says that 300 Boers and 18 British have been killed in a battle at Mafeking.

Col. Baden-Powell made a sortie from Mafeking in force and attacked the Boers who were investing the town.

After fierce fighting the British, it is said, carried the day.

A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Oct. 14, by way of Delagoa Bay, says:

"A cyclist dispatch was received from Ottoshoep, near Malmani, at 6 this evening asserting that heavy fighting had been in progress all day long north of Mafeking. The British troops on board an armored train acted as a covering force to military engineers engaged in repairing the track. A Maxim on the train kept up a continuous fire.

"Conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides, but it soon became apparent that the rifles of the burghers were ineffective against an armored train. The latter, however, was once forced to retreat before a particularly strong assault, but it soon returned, accompanied by a British mounted contingent, and the fighting was renewed fiercely.

"Fighting still continues, the Boers holding their positions well. A dozen Boers were killed or wounded, but the British casualties cannot be ascertained.

"Heavy firing can be heard south of Mafeking, where Gen. Cronje's commando is operating.

"A corps of experienced Continental engineers, former officers, has left Pretoria for the southwestern borders, escorted by a commando of picked Boer shots. It is probably intended for large dynamiting operations.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 17.—The Boers seized the telephone at Modder River last evening and attempted to speak with Kimberley, hoping to learn the disposition of the British forces there. The manoeuvre was discovered and frustrated.

Communication with Belmont Station, sixty miles south of Kimberley, is still open.

From Colesburg come persistent reiterations of the report that the Boers have attacked Mafeking, being thrice repulsed with heavy losses. From other towns on the border similar reports are received.

A special dispatch from Mafeking says that all was intact there up to Saturday night. At that time the Boer artillery was being brought up, but it had not been placed in position.

According to these advices, the British have blown up the Hopetown bridge over the Orange River, with a view of checking the Boer advance southward.

Later advices say that the bridge which has been blown up by the British is not the railway structure, but one twelve miles west of the railway, over which the old coaching road passes.

It is reported here that the Boers have had an engagement with another armored train from Rhodesia.

It is expected that the Boers will cut off Kimberley's water supply, but the De Beers dam contains enough for a considerable period.

PRETORIA, Oct. 16.—Heavy fighting took place Saturday morning north of Mafeking. An armored train sent to repair the railway opened fire on the Boer commando. One burgher was killed and two were wounded.

A second engagement followed, in which nine British were wounded.

Sunday, while Gen. Cronje's troops were near the broken railway bridge, nine miles north of Mafeking, an approaching train, loaded with dynamite, was fired upon and blown up. There were no casualties on the Transvaal side.

Dispatches received by the Government yesterday say that fighting continues north of Mafeking. The British, after the second engagement, retired in the direction of the town; but they resumed the attack shortly afterward, two burghers being killed and three wounded.

The commando engaged was impeded owing to the want of heavy artillery, which was subsequently obtained from Gen. Cronje.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 17.—Refugees who have just arrived here from the Transvaal report that the Boers have been repulsed at Mafeking, sustaining heavy losses.

FIGHT NEAR SPYFONTEIN.

KIMBERLEY, Oct. 17.—An armored train, while reconnoitring near Spyfontein, engaged the Boers, killing five and wounding seven.

The British had no losses.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The skirmish near Spyfontein, says a special dispatch from Cape Town, was quite lively. The armored train, with a detachment of the Lancashires, approached unmolested until within range, when the Boers opened fire. The Maxims were instantly set to work and did great execution among the burghers. The latter also used artillery, but ineffectively. The armored train returned to Kimberley unharmed.

The crew of the armored train say the Boers fired thirteen shells, but their aim was bad and not a single shot struck the train, which then made bold approach nearer and opened fire with the Maxims.

The burghers replied with heavy rifles, again shooting wildly. Only three or four bullets struck the train.

Subsequently the crew learned that five Boers and two Boer horses were killed, while several Boers and horses were wounded. Not a member of the British force was so much as touched.

BOER ADVANCE TO THE SOUTH.

Attack Upon Ladysmith Expected—Aliwal North, Beyond the Southern Border, Now Isolated.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Glencoe telegraphs that Gen. Sir William Symons says there are only 3,000 mounted men in the Boer column immediately north of Ladysmith, but that there are large numbers of men on foot. The horses of the Boers are in wretchedly poor condition, and the men look worn out. The Boers, it is said, are robbing all natives traversing the Transvaal.

The Boers appear to be strengthening their position in Natal, and biding their own time for attack. The Orange Free State burghers are apparently threatening to invade Cape Colony, by way of Norval's Pont and Aliwal North, both of which are at their mercy, if they possess artillery.

So far as is known, the only British force stationed at Aliwal North is a detachment of the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

It is reported from Pretoria, under date of Saturday, via Delagoa Bay, that a big engagement is expected shortly in the vicinity of Ladysmith. The forces of Commandant Piet Vys are encamped on a mountain overlooking Dundee, from which point they will be able to observe the movements of the British troops.

The Standard's Dundee correspondent, telegraphing Monday night, says:

"The Boers have brought artillery from Newcastle and are destroying the railway at Ingagane in order to prevent the approach of our armored train."

LADYSMITH, Oct. 17.—The foremost detachment of the enemy's northern column has not advanced beyond Ingagane, and no definite movement has been made from the Drakensberg Passes.

The threatened assault upon Glencoe is believed to be a feint in the hope of weakening the garrison here and exposing the town to an attack from the westward.

The Boers are resting, preparatory, it seems, to completing their encircling movement for the expected attack upon Dundee. They cannot advance much further without coming into contact with the British cavalry, who screen the position. Nevertheless, the situation is such that little fighting is expected in the near future in this section, apart from desultory outpost skirmishes.

All the women and children have left Dundee.

PRETORIA, Oct. 16.—Commandant General Joubert established his headquarters two days ago at Charlestown and opened telegraphic communication with the Transvaal by way of Laing's Nek.

Guns and foodstuffs found secreted in the mines on the Rand are confiscated.

The Government has ordered the commando outside of Johannesburg to act in case of any disturbances.

As it has been discovered that attempts are being made to tamper with the railways, the Landrosts have been authorized to shoot on sight all persons found near railways with dynamite.

COLESBURG, Cape Colony, Oct. 16.—Passengers arriving from Johannesburg are forced to leave the train north of Norval's Pont and to make a detour through the veldt, under escort, joining the train further south.

This is understood to be due to the fact that the Boers have undermined the line.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 17.—Aliwal North, Cape Colony, is now isolated.

BASUTO UPRISING REPORTED.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Morning Post's Ladysmith correspondent telegraphs that the Basutos have risen against the Free State.

BOERS WILL NOT GET AMMUNITION.

Large Consignment from Germany in Suez Canal May Be Returned.

PORT SAID, Oct. 17.—The German steamer Kaiser, from Hamburg, is disembarking at the entrance of the Suez Canal 4,000 pieces of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal. This step is taken in order to avoid seizure in the Red Sea by British cruisers.

The ammunition will probably be re-embarked for Hamburg on board the steamer Herzog, which is shortly expected here.

The Kaiser was shadowed by a British second-class cruiser Thetis through the Mediterranean. The Thetis passed into the canal this morning.

It is reported that several German officers are on board the Kaiser, bound for the Transvaal.

British Cabinet Council.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Cabinet met this morning at the residence of Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, instead of at the Foreign Office, it being the first time during the existence of the present Ministry when this has occurred.

Knocked Down for Abusing the Queen

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Cork Constitution says that a few evenings ago Dr. Charles Tanner, Nationalist, member of Parliament for the Middle Division of Cork, was abusing the Queen and the British soldiers, whereupon one of the Royal Engineers knocked him down, promising to repeat the operation if Dr. Tanner would rise. Dr. Tanner says the soldier hit him with a stone, thus causing the swelling and discoloration of his face.

No Transvaal Drafts Dishonored.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal Government, replying to-day from Versailles to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the report that bonds issued by him or by the Transvaal Government for war material had been dishonored, telegraphed as follows: "The statement that drafts for war material have been dishonored is a pure invention."

Offered Torpedo Boats to Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—According to a dispatch from Pretoria the Transvaal Government received an offer from a wealthy European recently to supply a fleet of completely equipped torpedo boats for the purpose of blowing up the British transports on arriving in South African waters. The offer was curtly rejected, President Krüger refusing even to consider it. The originator of the scheme, who had been in Pretoria only twenty-four hours, left immediately.

Telegraphic Communication Cut Off.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has issued the following notice: "Telegraphic communication between Cape Colony and the Orange Free State and the Transvaal is entirely suspended."

Cape Colony Archbishop's Pastoral.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 16.—The Archbishop has issued a pastoral earnestly reminding the clergy and laity that men of honor and integrity equal to their own may espouse the opposite side, seeing that warm friends and even families are divided in this crisis. In concluding the appeal he says: "I beg you all to avoid rash talking and to endeavor to pave the way to a durable peace and to friendly relations when, by God's mercy, the war shall be a thing of the past."

Neutrality Proclamations Issued.

PRETORIA, Oct. 14—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The French, German, and Italian Consuls have issued proclamations calling upon their respective countrymen to remain neutral.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Advices from Durban announce that the Consul of the Netherlands there has issued a warning to all subjects of the Netherlands to remain neutral.

Boer Prisoners Released.

PRETORIA, Oct. 16.—The Executive Council has decided to release all burghers undergoing a year's imprisonment or less. All other prisoners who are in the same category will be sent across the border.

Smallpox at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 17.—Smallpox has broken out here among the natives from Johannesburg. Eight cases have been discovered.

Prince of Wales Inspects Scots.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, made a special inspection this morning of the Scots Guards, prior to their departure for South Africa next Saturday.

Continued on Page 2.

The New York Central has a train every hour for the West—quick and comfortable. Two-cent mileage tickets good on all trains.—Adv.

RECEIVED TAMMANY'S CALL

Its Candidates for Office Told of Their Nomination.

JUSTICE BARRETT'S RESPONSE

Full of Gratitude to the Party That Raised Him from Obscurity to High Judicial Honors.

The Democratic nominees for county and judicial offices were officially notified of their nomination at the Democratic Club last night. The ceremony, which was very simple, although it attracted to the clubhouse a large gathering of the members, began at about 9 o'clock. Chairman Michael C. Murphy of the Notification Committee acted as master of ceremonies.

There were present enough members to fill the room and the halls and to block the doorways. A great deal of interest was manifested in the occasion, which was the first of the kind to take place in the clubhouse. Among those present were Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and Perry Belmont.

William M. Van Hoesen and William P. Mitchell were appointed a committee to escort the nominees into the room and up to the table near which Chairman Murphy was standing. The first candidate brought in was Supreme Court Justice George C. Barrett. The members immediately crowded about the doors in order to hear what the Justice would have to say in accepting the nomination of Tammany Hall, as reports of his short address in accepting the Republican nomination in the afternoon had already found their way to the Democratic Club.

Mr. Murphy, in making the formal notification, said to Justice Barrett, that he had made an exemplary Judge and citizen, and continued:

"Tammany Hall realizes that you have administered the law in a just and upright manner, and feels it to be its duty to reelect you. I have the honor to inform you that you have been renominated by this organization for Supreme Court Justice for the term of fourteen years."

Mr. Croker led the applause of these sentiments. Justice Barrett replied:

"Fourteen years ago I was honored by this organization in a similar manner. When that committee tendered me the honor I remember what I then said, and which may be repeated now. I told them then of my coming to this, my beloved city, as a little boy from Ireland, without resources, without education, and without those advantages which help to make a man what he should be. I remember those days of struggle and effort for a livelihood. I told that committee then, as I tell you now, that I was taken up then by the Democratic Party at a very early age and placed in positions of honor and trust. This, I say, could not be attained by a poor boy, no matter how circumstanced, in any other country in the world.

"I was placed on the bench of the Supreme Court when in any other country it would seem strange that a young man of my age should be carrying the green bag of an attorney. If I said that fourteen years ago to your committee, how much more grateful should I be now when you are honoring me in my declining age down to the Constitutional limit of my ability to occupy the bench?

"When I first went to the Supreme Court some said I was too young—that there was need of an older and abler lawyer. They cannot say I am too young now. Some now say I am too old, and should give way to some other fellow more active, [laughter,] as if I were the Nestor of the bench.

"I do not express my gratitude in the manner of the henchman for the expectation of favors to come. I have little more to expect. My gratitude comes from the bottom of my heart. I will say for my party that whatever I have done it has always stood by me. A Judge must decide against some, as he must decide for others, and consequently makes some enemies. I will say for my party and its great leader that they have not criticised or rebuked me for any judgment or acts which may at the time have seemed inimical to them. I can only promise you that my judicial life will be just what it has been, that it will mean hard work, with charity toward all and malice toward none, and when the clock strikes the parting hour all I wish is that I will have merited the approval of my party and the people of this great city."

The other judicial nominees were notified in order—James A. O'Gorman, for Justice of the Supreme Court; James M. Fitzsimons and Lewis J. Conlan, for Judges of the City Court; Abner C. Thomas, for Surrogate, and W. W. Foster, for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. Each made a short speech in response to Mr. Murphy's notification.

The Chairman was about to adjourn the meeting without notifying William F. Grell, the nominee for Sheriff, when some one shouted, "How about Grell?"

Mr. Murphy smiled, sent for Mr. Grell, and formally notified him he was also on the list.

REPUBLICANS NOTIFY BARRETT.

Assure Him that the Party Favors the Retention of Good Judges.

The Committee on Notification appointed by the Republican County Convention called yesterday afternoon at the home of Justice George C. Barrett, 79 East Seventy-ninth Street, and officially notified him of his nomination for the Supreme Bench. Senator Elsberg, as Chairman, acted as spokesman. There were also present the following members of the committee; Lemuel Ely Quigg, John Proctor Clarke, Charles C. Beaman, James Yereance, Henry E. Howland, William M. K. Olcott, ex-Justice William N. Cohen, Assemblyman Slater, and John C. O'Connor. Chairman Elsberg spoke in part as follows:

"The Republican Convention, representing, as it believed, the sentiment of its constituents, has registered again a conviction solemnly expressed by the Republican Party last year—the conviction that judicial office must not be made the spoils of partisan politics or the reward of partisan service; that political views or partisan affiliations based on kindred opinions on National or State questions have nothing to do with the administration of justice, and that it is of the highest interest to the community, which alone should be the aim of even partisan action, that just, efficient, and honest Judges should be continued on the bench. In your case, Sir, was presented an admirable opportunity for giving expression to that conviction."

Justice Barrett said, in reply:

"I need not say how gratified I am to receive for the third time at the hands of the Republican Party this nomination for the high office to which I have been nominated. I have never doubted that it was the desire of the leading spirits of the party to retain in office acceptable Judges. If there was any apparent hesitancy it was not, as far as I am concerned, due to any unwillingness on the part of the Republican leaders.

"I want to be the friend of everybody. I am willing to eat and drink with the leaders of the Democratic and Republican Parties and with their friends, and even to pray for them sometimes, if that should be necessary. I have felt that I had the support of my colleagues on the bench; the support of an enlightened and generous press, and the members of my beloved profession."

The committee will notify the other nominees this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Lawyers' Club.

H. C. Evans on Western Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Pension Commissioner Evans, who has just returned from a month's trip in the West, says that the people there are not much interested in politics. "They have little time for it," he said. "Everybody is busy, and the very air is charged with prosperity. I do not believe this country ever knew such an era of good times and contentment. Everybody out there is an expansionist. They realize what it means to open up new markets for their products."

Visitors to N. Y. should not fail to take Hudson River Day Line trips. Grand scenery; good music. —Adv.

REPUBLICANS WANT MONEY.

Chairman of the Ohio Executive Committee Sends Out Another "Hold-Up" Circular to Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Charles F. Dick, Chairman of the Ohio Republican Executive Committee, has sent out another "hold-up" circular to manufacturers of Ohio, asking campaign funds. One of these came to Mayor Jones's sucker-rod factory to-day. This letter differs from the one sent the mail carriers and Postmasters, in that it is signed by Dick himself. After calling attention to the wonderful prosperity of the country under the Administration of President McKinley, Mr. Dick says:

"A change in the administration in Ohio this year would be accepted as the precusor of a change in the National Administration in 1900. Such a change would be disastrous to the business interests of the country. Believing you are desirous of continuing the present policy, I take the liberty to ask you to send such contribution as you deem proper toward defraying the expenses of the campaign. Please send remittance to the undersigned."

SHAFTER ANSWERS SAMPSON.

But Declines to Enter Into Any Controversy—Says Capt. Chadwick Only Copied the Letters to Toral.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Gen. Shafter declines to enter into any controversy with Admiral Sampson over the Cuban campaign. He says he will not make a newspaper fight out of it.

"I was ordered by the President to take Santiago and drive out Cervera's fleet," Gen. Shafter said this evening, "and I think that was done. As for the surrender of Toral, that was the natural result of the campaign. Capt. Chadwick was with me the day I sent the demand for surrender, but the demand was not sent upon his advice, nor with his material assistance. He wrote the message that was sent, but what he wrote was a copy of my demand. The handwriting was his, and the form of address, but it is foolish to say he made the demand for surrender upon Toral.

"Admiral Sampson has attacked me before, and perhaps he does so again because I remained silent, but I can hardly believe that an officer of his rank would descend to personalities against an officer of my rank."

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM PORAC.

Filipinos Lost a Number of Killed and Wounded—One American Killed and One Wounded.

MANILA, Oct. 17.—Bell's regiment, moving from a position northwest of Bacolor this morning, drove the enemy out of Porac.

One American was killed and one wounded.

The Filipinos lost a number of killed and wounded.

The Americans captured two bullock carts of ammunition.

SWEPT THROUGH A SEWER.

Flood of Rain Overtook Three Imprisoned St. Louis Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—Patrick Boyle, Ignatz Weinling, and Daniel Butler, laborers, were swept half a mile through the city's main sewer last evening into the river, and escaped uninjured.

They were repairing the sewer, which is six feet in diameter, at Shenandoah Street. Two of their companions had gone out and put back the cover of the manhole by which all had entered. The heavy rain flooded the sewer, and, after wading about helplessly for several hours in the darkness, the men were lifted off their feet by the torrent and carried into the river.

They were almost dashed against the boat of a fisherman, who helped to rescue them.

UTICA WATER WORKS SOLD.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. of This City Buy the Property for $1,653,500.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Oct. 17.—The firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co. of 41 Wall Street, New York, has purchased the property of the Utica Water Works Company of this city for $1,653,500, of which $1,600,000 is in cash and $53,500 in debenture bonds assumed by the purchasers. A majority of the stock was turned in for cash to-day. The transfer of title will be made Nov. 14.

The capital stock of the Utica company is $1,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares of $25 each. The sale is made on 160. The company was incorporated fifty years ago, and now has storage capacity of over 1,000,000,000 gallons. It has a monopoly of the water service in this city, and holds an unusually valuable city franchise.

Competition has been projected within the past year, and there has been much discussion as to municipal ownership.

IMPRISONED MINERS RESCUED.

Explosion at Shenandoah Colliery Endangers Twenty-two Lives.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 17.—An explosion of gas occurred at the Shenandoah City Colliery, at Shenandoah, to-day, and fire immediately broke out in the mine, hemming in twenty-two men who were at work. Those attached to the surface of the mine by the explosion at once began vigorous efforts to rescue the imprisoned men, and in this they were successful, all the men being taken out alive in a comparatively short time. Three of the number, Adam Sobolinski, William Skavinski, and Joseph Caspavage, were severely burned, and their injuries may prove fatal. Several others sustained severe injuries.

The Shenandoah Fire Department was unsuccessful in its attempt to subdue the fire. The water and mine officials then decided on a more heroic plan. Several pounds of dynamite were taken into the gangway by men skilled in the use of explosives. The dynamite was exploded in the mine, and the concussion extinguished the fire instantly. The colliery was thus saved.

FACTORY FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Superintendent Reported Burned to Death—Girl Employes in a Panic.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17.—One life is believed to have been lost in a fire which broke out to-night in the factory of the W. C. Ritchie Paper Box Company, at 203 Green Street.

Two hundred persons were employed in the building when the fire occurred. Everybody escaped, with the exception of Alexander McMasters, the Superintendent. He was last seen making his way from the sixth to the third floor. Another person reported as missing was Laura Thrill, fifteen years old. Several of her companions, however, said later that she had reached the street in safety.

Great excitement followed the discovery of the fire among the young girl employes, who rushed and fought their way down the narrow steps from the upper floors.

The building, which was six stories high, was practically destroyed, entailing a loss of $165,000.

Yale Co-operative Store Report.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 17.—The annual report of the Yale Co-operative Store, commonly known to the undergraduates as the "Co-op.," shows a good financial standing. The "Co-op." is managed entirely by undergraduates and for undergraduates, and is strictly a college department store. The cash sales for the first six days of the present term were above $9,000. The report shows: Merchandise on hand, $8,719, with net resources of $11,000, and net profits for the year, $2,700. The total membership of the "Co-op." is 750. The cash business for the year was $45,123.

Desks.—Desks.—Desks.
Largest variety in N. Y. at Matthews (two stores), 153 Fulton Street and 1 Park Place.—Adv.

SHAMROCK DISABLED LOSES SECOND RACE

Her Stout Topmast Snaps Short Off Soon After the Start.

GREAT BLOW FOR SIR THOMAS

Still Confident, However, and Will Try Again To-morrow.

Columbia Continues on Her Course, Finishing in Three Hours and Thirty-seven Minutes—Rule Required Her to Do So.

The second of the races for the America's Cup was won yesterday by the Columbia owing to an accident to Shamrock. The course was over an equilateral triangle of ten miles to each side, and it was so set that the first leg was to windward. The two yachts made a beautiful start and went off on a long port tack soon after going over the line. It was on this tack that the accident occurred which converted the race into a walk-over.

Shamrock had gone out to the line carrying the next to the largest clubtopsail she has. The breeze was something better than eleven knots an hour, and as it had been blowing all night, there was a considerable lump of swell rolling in. On the port tack the yachts had this sea almost plumb against their bows.

The topsail yard of the Shamrock's big piece of upper canvas buckled badly, and the jump of the sea must have given it a swaying motion which was more than the port topmast shroud would stand. At any rate, at 11:20, as the breeze was singing merrily in the upper rigging of both yachts, and Columbia was quietly eating her way out on her antagonist's weather beam, the challenger's port topmast shroud parted and the stout topmast snapped short off and the great clubtopsail went crashing and thrashing down to starboard.

COLUMBIA HAD TO CONTINUE.

Shamrock at once luffed sharp into the wind, took in her staysail, put up her helm, and ran off for home. Columbia took in her light jib topsail and continued on her course, tacking immediately and making a long and comfortable leg on the starboard tack. She sailed over the course in three hours and thirty-seven minutes, and was awarded the race, according to the recognized rules of yacht racing.

It should be borne in mind by any person disposed to criticise the conduct of Mr. Iselin in taking Columbia over the course after her antagonist was disabled, that before the races began he and Sir Thomas Lipton, at the latter's suggestion, made a distinct agreement that in case of an accident to either yacht in any race after the start, no courtesy was to interfere with the operation of the rules. The injured yacht was to take the consequences of the accident, and the other was to sail over the course.

The excursion fleet being out for the day followed Columbia over the course. The day was perfect for yachting, and if the Shamrock had not broken down the race would have been highly enjoyable. The wind was brisk, but not cold, the sun warm and cheering, and the sky brilliantly blue. The long roll made by the breeze of Monday night was the only element which gave dissatisfaction to any one, but the unhappy were few, for most of the spectators were seasoned yachtsmen and yachtswomen.

THE PATROL FLEET'S WORK.

The sailing of a triangular course gave the first opportunity to test the efficiency of Capt. Robley D. Evans's plan for the movements of the accompanying fleet at the first and second marks. The plan worked out very well indeed. The mass of vessels was kept well to leeward of the course on both the second and third legs.

Only three or four vessels failed to make the correct turns at the second mark, and these were scattered on the inside of the triangle, so far away from Columbia that they did not break her wind or give her any wash. Capt. Evans's patrol fleet proved to be quite as serviceable as heretofore, and the masters of the accompanying steamers showed, as a rule, great willingness to obey the regulations laid down for them.

The only vessel which did not stay within the prescribed course was the swift little steam yacht Vamoose. She was sent back to the city by Capt. Evans in charge of a revenue officer.

At a meeting of the committees in charge of the details of the races, at the New York Yacht Club last night, it was decided to hold the next race to-morrow, over the windward and leeward course. The Shamrock, which was taken to the Erie Basin for repairs, will be remeasured to-day. It was said she would increase her load-water line two feet.

HOW THE RACE WAS SAILED.

Parting of a Shroud Disabled Shamrock—Vamoose Sent Home for Violating Patrol Regulations.

When the patrol fleet arrived off the old red lightship there was quite a formidable roll on the bosom of old ocean, and the sky was a mass of gray clouds, through which an occasional glimpse of cold steely blue shone. At 10:20 three strings of gray bunting were sent fluttering aloft to the spring stay of the Luckenbach, and the mark boat started to log the ten miles dead to windward.

A hundred pairs of glasses were leveled at the flying code flags on the committee boat, and club books were scanned to read the courses. They were "D. C. G." "D. F. M.," and "D. G. S." which meant that the first leg of the triangle was to be east by south, to windward; the second was southwest, one-half south, and the third leg north-northwest to the finish line. At 10:45 the preparatory signal sounded and a puff of blue smoke arose from the rail of the committee boat. At the same instant the blue peter and a red ball were sent aloft, and the two racers began to manoeuvre for position.

Columbia was to windward of the lightship, with her boom well off to port, while Shamrock was hove to with her jib to windward, near the leeward end of the line, as the gun was fired. Columbia luffed up on the starboard tack, and easing sheets went off free, heading to the northeast, and rounded the committee boat, Shamrock still lying to to leeward of the lightship.

MANOEUVRING FOR POSITION.

Both then filled away, Columbia on the starboard and Shamrock on the port tack and heading for the lightship. They were rapidly approaching each other, when Columbia was put about and, with sheets eased away, headed for the Jersey beach. Shamrock then luffed close to the line, and was held up in the wind for a few minutes, her sails shaking and her hull rising and falling with a great deal of fuss and splutter as she rode on the steep sea.

The Columbia had in the meantime tacked on the lee bow of the Irish boat, and, luffing out, assumed a position on the weather bow of the green flier, which at once bore away under the Columbia's stern. Capt. Barr then filled away on the port tack, while Hogarth used sheets again and ran back toward the line.

Barr rolled the wheel hard aport, Columbia wore ship and kept on Shamrock's weather quarter, and Hogarth then luffed a little until the emerald hull was directly in line with the bowsprit of the Columbia, when both headed back toward the line, where Shamrock jibed just as the report of the warning gur floated out across the sea.

She then headed toward the committee boat on the starboard tack, followed by Columbia, and paid off right on the line, bringing the American boat broad on her weather beam. The green boat was then luffed out handsomely upon Columbia's stern, and headed direct for the line, heeling at an angle that kept the water lapping up to her lee shrouds and flinging an ocean of spray inboard. She was close on the weather quarter of the white boat, and both luffed around the lightship.

THE START A GOOD ONE.

The time for the starting was close at hand, and Barr began to worry a trifle, with the lofty sails of the cup hunter towering skyward on his weather beam. He rolled his wheel up sharply, and wore out from the lee of his opponent on the starboard tack.

Shamrock luffed sharply, and, coming up on the port tack, swung about again to starboard between Columbia and the lightship, just as the latter broke out her baby jibtopsail and headed for the line just thirty seconds before the gun.

Columbia luffed close around the lightship, but the Irish craft held her advantage, and with one sweep of the long tiller Hogarth retained the inside berth.

Shamrock swung around beautifully, and was first over the line at 11:00:15, her port rail awash and her towering sails almost completely blanketing the mountains of canvas of the Columbia, which was racing along under her lee quarter. Columbia's time at the start was 11:00:17.

The start was a grand one, and the two giant rocs, their lofty pinions leaning gently to the breeze, made a never to be forgotten marine pageant.

Immediately after crossing the line Columbia ran up under Shamrock's lee and made an attempt to go through it. Her work at this point clearly demonstrated her superiority to the British yacht in beating to windward. She outpointed Shamrock by fully a quarter of a point, and in spite of this went faster than the challenger. If Shamrock had not been in the way the American yacht could have gone to windward of her course.

SHAMROCK A BEATEN YACHT.

In just two minutes after the starting gun Columbia had outfooted Shamrock so that she was no longer under the blanket of her enemy's canvas. Those to leeward of the racers saw the shadow of Shamrock's mainsail creep further and further aft, till at 11:03 the sun shone unimpeded through the creamy yellow of the defender's chief sail.

Then Shamrock, getting the back draught out of this canvas, was forced to go on the port tack in order to escape it, and as she did so it was clear that she was a beaten yacht. Columbia at once followed her rival to the port tack.

The American yacht was now on the weather bow of Shamrock. On the port tack they had the sea on the weather bow, and were bucking into it with all their power.

smile: "The officer will take you to New York and you can get the time there."

The whaleboat on the starboard quarter of the Manning was lowered and Lieut. A. W. Wiley was sent on board the offender, which made good time to the city, where she was tied up at the Barge office to await the receipt by the Customs officials of Capt. Evans's complaint.

There was considerable difficulty experienced in lowering the boat, for the big revenue vessel was rolling heavily in the long Atlantic swell. The feat was accomplished, however, without any accident further than wetting Lieut. Wiley to the knees as he stood on the gangway platform waiting for the boat to be warped alongside.

THE FINISH OF THE RACE.

In the meanwhile the Columbia went along in gallant style to the second mark, around which she jibed at 1:33:27, leaving it on the starboard hand. The reaching jib topsail was sent down on deck in a jiffy, and the big balloon jib topsail was broken out and sheeted home two minutes after she had rounded. In came her jib and staysail, and with sheets well off and the wind on her starboard quarter she started alone in her glory for the finish line.

When about two miles away from the lightship the wind shifted a trifle north of east, and the big balloon sail came fluttering down to the deck, the smaller headsails having been set under it. A baby jib topsail was soon sent up in stops, and with everything drawing beautifully and standing up finely to the softening breeze she swept majestically over the line at 2:37:17, again a winner, amid a prolonged salvo of hoarse screams from the brazen throats of the flotilla of vessels that crowded about the finish line and the inspiring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" that floated across the heaving sea from the side wheeler Shinnecock. Columbia's sails were then lowered and she was towed into the Horseshoe and all on board made snug for the night.

Guard flags were lowered after Columbia finished, and the real race of the day, the contest between the steam craft in from the lightship and up the bay, was begun. All the boats got in in good season, landing their passengers before 6 o'clock.

AGREEMENT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Regatta Committee While Regretting the Breakdown Had No Option in the Matter.

On the Regatta Committee boat there was nothing but a feeling of deepest regret at the accident to the Shamrock. What promised to be a rare day of yacht racing was suddenly turned into a day of spoiled sport. And there were no more genuine and cordial expressions of regret in the entire fleet than those that came from the Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell.

Indeed, it may be said that the feeling of sympathy not only in the committee but in the New York Yacht Club was the deeper because the disaster came to the challenger, the visiting yacht, and the guest of the club. At the time of the carrying away of the Shamrock's topmast the committee boat was directly astern of the racers. Orders were given at once to proceed to the disabled yacht, and the Luckenbach was soon alongside.

Chairman Kane at once shouted through the megaphone: "Can we assist you in any way?"

"No, thank you," came back the reply from the Shamrock.

There was only one thing for the committee to do then, and that was to follow on after the Columbia and take her time at the marks. Being assured that there was no danger on the Shamrock and that nothing could be done in the way of assistance, the Regatta Committee proceeded to the first mark to perform the duties of the day.

The agreement between the Royal Ulster and New York Yacht Club Committees and also between Mr. Iselin and Sir Thomas Lipton, regarding accident to either boat, prevented the Regatta Committee from taking any action whatever. Mr. Iselin himself could not turn back, however much he might desire to do so. The Columbia must sail on and cover the course if she could do so in the time limit.

CLAUSE IN THE AGREEMENT.

The clause in the mutual agreement suggested by Sir Thomas, which covers the rule, is as follows:

"Inasmuch as we are of the opinion that the America's Cup races are no less a test of the strength of construction of the competing vessels than of their sailing qualities, and it is deemed advisable to avoid the embarrassment in which a vessel finds herself when called upon to decide whether to withdraw from a race upon the occurrence of an accident disabling her competitor, it is agreed that in the races between the Shamrock and the Columbia each yacht shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her and that the uninjured vessel shall sail out the race.

"THOMAS J. LIPTON,
"C. OLIVER ISELIN."

This agreement was made willingly by both parties with the understanding that stability of construction was a part of the game of yacht racing as well as designing and seamanship. It gave no advantage to either party to the racing contract, and admitted of no misunderstanding as to what constituted an accident.

Furthermore it did not permit the magnanimity of withdrawing in case of disaster to the rival boat, as was done when the Puritan fouled the Genesta in 1885, carrying away the challenger's bowsprit and topmast. Although the race was at his mercy under the rules, Sir Richard Sutton magnanimously refused to claim it.

Immediately after the Columbia crossed the finish line the Regatta Committee proceeded to the Horseshoe to confer with the Shamrock people in regard to the third race. They did not find the British racer at the Hook, but they found her managers, who told them that the Shamrock would be unable to race to-day. They wished time to repair and, if possible, to be dry-docked and remeasured. The time was readily granted by the committee and the signal at once set on the committee boat, "No race to-morrow."

SIR THOMAS SUFFERED KEENLY

When He Found that None of His Men Had Been Hurt He Was Greatly Relieved—Still Has Confidence.

The largest party of guests yet assembled on Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin to see the cup races was on board yesterday and witnessed with unconcealed dismay the wounding and disabling of Shamrock. They saw Sir Thomas suffer what he afterward admitted was one of the keenest disappointments of his life, like a sportsman of the highest type. After the disabled yacht was made fast to a tug and was being towed back to her anchorage, and it was known that no one on board had been injured in any way, her owner expressed his keen disappointment over the accident.

Sir Thomas referred to the accident as one of the fortunes of war, however. When it was suggested that there was a possibility of the Columbia people going over the course and then refusing to accept the victory, he said that he would consider such an act as no compliment to him, as it was at his suggestion that an agreement was made that in case of accident to one boat the other should cover the course and claim the victory.

It was a day of general disappointment and gloom on board the handsome steam yacht, nearly all of whose passengers were born and bred on the little island across the sea. Notwithstanding the decided setback to Shamrock's chances in the race of the previous day, the Anglo-Saxon spirit of never say die was abroad throughout the yacht during the preparations for yesterday's race, and the luxurious craft presented a gayer scene than on any day since the first trial was made.

MANY WOMEN ON BOARD.

Women predominated in the large party that went down from the city to the Erin on the tender Blackbird early in the morning. The general color tone of their gowns was brighter than usual, and Shamrock ribbons, ties, and buttons blossomed profusely. Sir Thomas Lipton, in yachting costume of blue jacket and white trousers, cap, and shoes, and wearing the inevitable lilies of the valley in his buttonhole, was more radiant than usual when he met his guests at the Erin's gangway.

The wind was bowling along at about an eight-knot gait, and promised more. This looked something like Shamrock weather, everybody said, and Sir Thomas Lipton agreed with everybody. The race of the day before was a thing of the past, he said; it was a fine race and fair and square. This was Shamrock's day to win. "Turn and turn about at the start," said he, jovially, "Then one extra race for Shamrock at the last."

The Erin arrived at the Sandy Hook Lightship at 10:30 o'clock, having been preceded by the challenger and defender, which soared about on the roughened water like two great sea birds.

It was a real race day, and not a balmy Indian Summer time for idling. The Erin's bridge was crowded with distinguished enthusiasts, leveling batteries of binoculars on the surroundings, and eagerly awaiting the arrival of the guard boats, committee boats, and fleet of excursion craft that crowded down the bay.

There was not long to wait. The great event was begun exactly on time. At 10:45 o'clock the preparatory signal was fired, and the two big yachts began circling for position. About and about they went on even shorter courses as the minutes went by. Sir Thomas Lipton took his position at the extreme starboard end of the Erin's bridge nearest the racers, with spyglass in hand, and never left it.

PLEASED WITH THE START.

At last the starting gun boomed from the committee boat, and the two great billows of canvas swung around for the line. It was a beautiful start, in which Shamrock crossed the line slightly ahead and to windward of her rival.

"Ah, we have the sailors after all," cried one enthusiast with the green badge.

"Pretty neatly done, by Jove," remarked Lord Charles Beresford to the Hon. Arnold Morley. Both speakers stood on the Erin's bridge. Near them were Capt. Matthews of the Erin and Capt. Cameron of the White Star liner Oceanic. Neither of those two old seamen spoke. Sir Thomas, standing apart from the others, kept his eyes glued to his glasses. The yachts had crossed the line on the starboard tack. Shamrock put about immediately after crossing, followed by the Columbia, and the two great racers dashed out over the waters together like two great white clouds.

"Isn't that a glorious sight?" exclaimed a dozen enthusiasts at once. "What a grand sport!" The Columbia got the weather of her rival, and from the Erin it was difficult to discern which boat was ahead. Many spectators thought the Columbia had the better of it. Some stood out that Shamrock was outfooting her antagonist. The women and doubtful men looked to the bridge, but got no information from that source. The occupants were too absorbed in the game.

Shamrock seemed to pound the seas harder than her rival. "By Jove, there must be an awful strain on those masts," remarked a guest on the Erin's deck.

"Good thing she has a No. 2 club topsail instead of that big fellow," said another.

Both yachts were bowling along at a clipping gait on the long port tack, when "Oh, look at Shamrock! There goes her topmast!" arose in a chorus of dismay from the Erin's deck.

SIR THOMAS NEVER FLINCHES.

Ahead in the distance the great white club topsail of the green-bottomed boat was seen to waver and turn over to starboard like a page of a giant book. The Shamrock fell away from her rival like a broken-winged bird.

"Too bad, too bad!" said Lord Charles from the bridge, and his words were echoed all over the vessel.

Sir Thomas Lipton, at his position near the starboard rail of the bridge, never flinched or changed countenance. Turning to Dr. Mackie of the Erin, who had come upon the bridge, he said in a calm, low voice: "Do you think any one is hurt, doctor? Hadn't you better go over there in the launch?" Capt. Matthews swept the Shamrock's deck with his glasses long and earnestly, then reported that no one seemed to be injured.

Edward A. Sumner of the New York Yacht Club, who was on board the Erin as a guest, was one of the first to reach the bridge.

"Sir Thomas," he said, "you have the sympathy of every Yankee on board."

Sir Thomas looked at his glasses a moment, then replied: "Well, it can't be helped." Several yachts came toward the Erin. The yacht Oneida came close alongside, and E. C. Benedict, her owner, shouted: "We are heartily sorry for you, Sir Thomas."

The Shamrock's owner sang back: "It's too bad, that's true, but it cannot be helped. We must make the best of it."

The Columbia went on down the course, and the Erin drew alongside her crippled charge. The first words shouted to the Shamrock was an inquiry whether any one was hurt. A dozen voices shouted back a negative reply, and Sir Thomas looked relieved. The tender Lawrence picked up the crippled racer's towline and, followed by the Erin, started back for the Horseshoe.

CARED MORE FOR HIS MEN.

"It doesn't matter so much now that we know no one was killed or crippled," said Sir Thomas. "Of course, while I want to lift the cup, I would rather lose it than hurt one of my men. I will admit that the accident is a terrible disappointment to me.

"I never had such a shock in my life as when I saw that mast go. She was going so well, too, and was ahead. But it could not be avoided, I'm sure, and I blame nobody. It was probably caused by a loose bolt or a broken backstay. We will fix her up and try it again. Perhaps we will be more fortunate another time."

Some one suggested that the wind might die out, and that the race might not be lost to Shamrock after all.

"I wish for nothing of the kind!" said Sir Thomas, emphatically. "Among the conditions governing the contest we have lost this race as fairly as if we had gone over the course without a mishap and the other boat had finished first. I suggested the conditions covering this contingency, and I would not under any circumstances wish or consent that this race be sailed again, as I have no doubt Columbia will cover the distance within the time limit. I will have no complaint to make to Mr. Iselin. He will have won the race to-day squarely, just as he won that of yesterday. I suggested also that we race every day, and I suppose we could get ready for to-morrow, but I think they will give us a little time to try a new topmast—a day at least.

HAS NOT GIVEN UP HOPE.

"And I want to say that we haven't given up the cup. I have every confidence yet of winning, and I don't say this in a boastful way. We had a first-rate chance to win to-day. There is always a chance until the race is over. To say that I am disappointed at the outcome is putting it mildly, but I am not discouraged, by any means."

A half dozen excursion craft kept the disabled challenger company around to her anchorage. On the steamer Joanna the band played "The Wearing of the Green" and other encouraging airs.

As soon as the Shamrock had made fast to her buoy and the Erin had anchored, Sir Thomas Lipton, accompanied by Lord Charles Beresford, visited her and held a conversation with her Captains. The stump of the topmast had been lowered to the deck and Lord Charles made a close inspection of the injured parts.

Returning to the Erin, Lord Charles, speaking for Sir Thomas, stated that the accident was caused by the parting of the port topmast shroud at a point a few feet above the deck at its nip with the masthead shroud. The two wire shrouds crossing at this point are covered with seizings. A careful examination of the topmast showed that a few yarns of the shroud had been broken at this nip, either in setting it up or in fitting it out to get it over the masthead shroud. The seizings at the nip covered up this defect. The shroud thus weakened snapped under the great strain to which it was subjected by the pressure on the topsail and the motion of the boat jumping in the head seas.

DEFECT WAS COVERED UP.

"Of course, you know," added Lord Charles, "that with the tons of weight put upon them when a shroud or backstay parts, everything that is dependent upon it has got to go. It was an accident that was just as liable to happen to the Columbia. The weak spot in the shroud was covered up and could not be discovered. The trouble about a wire shroud is that if even one strand is not loyal, the whole rope is liable to go.

"Except for this defect in the Shamrock shroud, there is no reason why the shroud should have parted. The sea was not very high and the Shamrock did not have her very largest topsail set. The break occurred at a point where even the most rigid examination would have failed to reveal the probability of it. No one was to blame, and no fault can be found with anybody. It is one of the chances of yachting, and we must accept the consequences."

"Capt. Hogarth and every one else aboard the Shamrock," said Sir Thomas, "believed that at the time of the accident the Shamrock was slightly in the lead of Columbia and had at least a fair chance to win the race. We will step a new topmast this afternoon, and probably give her a trial spin to-morrow."

Soon after 3 o'clock the invited guests boarded the tender Blackbird and started for the city. As the Blackbird was leaving three ringing cheers were given for Sir Thomas Lipton.

"Never fear," he shouted. "I've been in some tighter holes than this and came out on top."

THE SHAMROCK AT ERIE BASIN.

The Shamrock left the Horseshoe yesterday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock in tow of the tug James A. Lawrence for the Erie Basin. Once in the Erie Basin she was warped up to the end of a pier next to an army transport. The wreckage had been cleared away before the boat left the course, and that was about all that could be done by the crew, for the big topsail had been torn, and the standing rigging was all badly wrenched.

The tender Plymouth had the men for this work, and she arrived at the Erie Basin about 5 P. M., with Sailmaker Ratsey on board. No time was lost. The sailmakers were set at their labors at once on the upper deck of the Plymouth, while the riggers went aboard the Shamrock. The lights on the tender burned well into the night, showing that the men were hard at work.

A new topmast will be sent up, and the Shamrock will be put into dry dock at 7 o'clock this morning and be remeasured. She will probably be taken out for a spin in the afternoon to try her new stick.

It was said at the New York Yacht Club last night that Shamrock would increase her load water line two feet. According to the rules governing the race, any yacht by alteration, or trim, or immersion by dead weight, increasing her load water line length, or in any way increasing her spar measurements, as officially taken, must obtain a remeasurement.

ON THE CLUB STEAMBOAT REPUBLIC.

The story of Monday's race between Shamrock and Columbia revived the interest in the clubs and the fashionable world in the cup races, and the docks from which the steam yachts received their passengers and the club steamboats started yesterday morning, presented more animated scenes in consequence than they had for a week. On the New York Yacht Club's boat Republic there were 350 members and guests, including some 20 women.

When the Shamrock's topmast broke there were many expressions of regret heard aboard the Republic. Some of the older yachtsmen frankly stated that they wouldn't be sorry to have Columbia break down, so that the race would be off, and there was an almost universal expression of a wish that the wind would fall so light that she couldn't cover the course in the time limit. The performance of the Columbia was watched, but with languid interest, and the cheers which were given her as the Republic passed her on the way into the Horseshoe, while sincere, had a perfunctory ring.

STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN PUNISHED.

Notice was received yesterday by Collector Bidwell that the United States Board of Steamboat Inspectors had revoked the license of Capt. R. B. Brooks of the steamboat Idlewild for trespassing within the guard line at the yacht race of Oct. 3. The Steamboat Inspectors also suspended the license of the tug John Harlin for twenty days because her master violated the navigation laws in failing to respond to the whistle of the revenue cutter Manning on Monday.

Collector Bidwell has sent to the board charges preferred by Capt. Fall of the revenue cutter Onondago against the Captains of the steamboat Dolphin and the tug McCaldin Brothers for disregarding warnings and trespassing on the course at Monday's race.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Officials here say that if Capt. Thompson of the steamboat Glen Island attempts to carry on business he will be arrested for violating the navigation laws. He was charged by Capt. Evans with obstructing the course at the yacht races, and his license was revoked. It is reported that he has announced that he will not surrender his license.

BRITISH PAPERS' COMMENTS.

Some of Them Say the Columbia Would Have Won Anyhow—Sympathy for Sir Thomas Lipton.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—At Marlborough House, London, great disappointment was expressed at the accident to the Shamrock this morning, the news of which was conveyed to the Prince of Wales just as he was preparing to leave town.

Mr. Thorneycroft when informed of the accident expressed the utmost regret. He said:

"It is impossible with the meagre data at hand to give any definite opinion, as we don't know which topmast was employed. Under Mr. Fife's instructions we made several pine topmasts for the Shamrock, but I understand that some steel topmasts were also made. Whether these have been used I do not know."

The Daily News, in an editorial article to-morrow morning, will say:

"We are getting more racing than we want at New York just now. Our correspondent says the Columbia had the race well in hand when the accident to the Shamrock happened, and that her Captain proved a superior tactician. There was something prophetic in the Yankee caricature of poor John Bull toiling in vain to lift the trophy from the ground."

The Times says editorially:

"No blame attaches to any one for the Shamrock accident. It looks as though we must make up our minds to leave the much-coveted cup in America until some one with equal sportsmanlike spirit with Sir Thomas Lipton and more luck shall challenge again. Whatever happens, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the trials of speed have been fairly and squarely conducted without let or hindrance of any kind. It is a matter of congratulation, too, that the races have not given rise to any ill-feeling such as marred previous contests."

The Daily Mail says:

"The Shamrock's chance of winning the cup seems to be extinguished. Sir Thomas Lipton will have the sympathy of every true sportsman here and in America in yesterday's cruel luck."

The Standard is inclined to think that, even without the accident, the Columbia would have proved victorious, as she started in a worse position and yet got ahead. "We are sure," says The Standard, "the Americans would have been more pleased to see the race sailed out. It looks as though the Shamrock's chances are gone."

The Daily Graphic says:

"Yacht racing is as much a test of a vessel's strength and fitness as of her speed. The loss of a mast is equally as serious a reflection upon the designer, rigger, or skipper as is a lack of speed. The Columbia would have been quite justified in claiming the race even without a previous agreement. It must be sorrowfully admitted that the Shamrock's chances are now very small."

Speaking of yesterday's race this afternoon's Globe remarks:

"There should not be any hesitation on this side in admitting that we have once again received a fair and square beating in the struggle for the America's Cup, but it will need a more extended trial than a single race to demonstrate conclusively the Shamrock's inferiority. From the accounts of yesterday's race there seems to have been a good deal of luck in the contest, which did not favor the Shamrock."

The St. James's Gazette observes: "We knew all the time that there was absolutely no such thing as beating an American, but we are just as much disappointed as our readers to find that we are right. Mr. Iselin has clearly got a 'pull' with the clerk of the weather."

The Pall Mall Gazette attributed the Shamrock's defeat to the fact that she was not kept close enough to the wind.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 17.—The Scotsman, referring to yesterday's race for the America's Cup, says:

"So far as the race proved anything, it seems to show that, with a wind like yesterday's, in the running there is not much to choose between the two boats, but in working to windward the Columbia can keep away from the Shamrock, a conclusion which upsets the preconceived notions."

FREE FIGHT IN A THEATRE.

During the performance in Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre last night a free fight took place between several of the patrons in the upper gallery and Policemen Carroll of the theatre and Meinrenken of the West Twentieth Street Station. Charles Smith of 2,087 Second Avenue and Edward Walsh of 68 Gansevoort Street were arrested and locked up.

These men occupied seats in the upper gallery and were making insulting remarks about the actors and actresses on the stage. Carroll attempted to eject them. Several of the waiters and employes in the house came to the policeman's assistance and a large number of the patrons of the gallery rushed to the assistance of the men. A free fight ensued, during which Carroll used his club freely. Policeman Meinrenken of the West Twentieth Street Station was called in, and, after swinging his night stick right and left, succeeded in getting the two men to the sidewalk, with the assistance of Carroll.

The prisoners were locked up and will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

AS ALLIES AGAINST MAZET

Tammany and Citizens' Union Men on the Same Platform.

STEWART AND AYMAR AT WORK

They Ask for Tammany Support, but Make It Plain that Their Principles Are Unchanged.

An anti-Mazet meeting that was neither large nor long, but rather lively while it lasted, was held last night in the open air at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-first Street. It was the first joint meeting under Tammany and Citizens' Union auspices, the speakers being from both organizations, and it furnished the opportunity for the first appearance in the campaign of Perez M. Stewart and Francis W. Aymar, the Citizens' Union and Tammany nominees for Assemblyman and Alderman.

There were between 200 and 300 men gathered about the speaking stand, and for an hour they were entertained with excoriations of Assemblyman Mazet and his committee by William J. Graham, the labor orator; William B. Donihee, Warden James J. Hagan of the Tombs, Vincent Donihee, and Albert Bach.

The meeting was running along smoothly when an exciting incident occurred. A young man, wearing a white Alpine hat, who stood near the platform, began to hiss occasionally. Warden Hagan, who was running things, stood it as long as he could. Then he stepped off the stand, grabbed the disturber by the collar with his left hand, and with his right gave him a blow that made the blood flow, and would have knocked him down had he been unsupported. Then the Warden returned to the stage and the speechmaking went on, while a policeman took the disturber to the station house.

There was more fun for the crowd when Vincent Donihee began to talk about Mr. Mazet's war record. He said that the Republicans were going to bring Gov. Roosevelt into the district in the hope that his military achievements would save their Assembly candidate.

"The Governor has a war record," shouted the speaker. "But it is his own. Mazet hasn't got any. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment. He didn't go to the war, did he?" Here there were groans and hisses and cries of "No, not much he didn't."

"No," went on Donihee. "He didn't go to fight. He staid here so as to get bouquets while they marched down Fifth Avenue. But he didn't get any bouquets as he marched down the avenue on Dewey Day, did he?" More approving calls and disapproving hisses greeted this sally.

Albert Bach was speaking, and a light drizzle falling when Messrs. Stewart and Aymar appeared at 9:30 o'clock, accompanied by a party of Citizens' Union friends, including Isaac H. Klein, Victor H. Kohn, William Scott, and Robert Dowling. There was evidence of a slight constraint when the newcomers arrived, and the Tammany representative who had been left in charge had to be introduced to his candidates and get a tip on the pronunciation of Mr. Aymar's name before he could proceed, finally announcing it "Eye-mar."

"I come here to ask your support in this campaign," said Mr. Stewart, when he had been introduced as "our next Assemblyman," "and I trust I shall have it."

"Certainly we will," interrupted an enthusiastic listener. "Why in—won't we?"

Mr. Stewart declared that, if elected, he would do all in his power to represent the people of the district and the city.

"If there is one principle more than another that I would emphasize in this campaign," he continued, "it is that of home rule. I believe the people of New York City should govern themselves without any outside interference."

"No hayseeders," chipped in a man in the crowd.

"I beg your pardon!" said Mr. Stewart. Then he wound up by saying that he hoped to meet his hearers many times during the campaign, and enjoining the doctrine of home rule, "first, last, and all the time."

Mr. Aymar followed. "Both Mr. Stewart and myself were first nominated by the Citizens' Union, as you are aware," he said, "and we both stand fairly and squarely upon its platform. We are here asking for your support, anxious for it, hollering for it, and shall be until the election.

"The principle of the non-interference of State and National parties in municipal affairs is one we have been fighting for in this district for several years. We believe the people of this city are well able to take care of themselves without interference from any other body of men. We are in favor of the enforcement of the eight-hour labor law. We want to see rapid transit, and we want to see it soon."

Mr. Aymar, after declaring that Mr. Stewart was as sure to be elected as night follows day, sat down amid yells of "We're wid yer."

Isaac H. Klein of the Citizens' Union Committee made a brief speech, in which he said: "While we are going to use every honest effort to get votes in this campaign we don't want a single vote that is given to our candidates under a misunderstanding."

From the speaking Messrs. Stewart, Aymar, and Klein went to the Democratic headquarters, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, where they conferred with Police Commissioner John B. Sexton.

A meeting to ratify the nominations of Stewart and Aymar will be held at St. Nicholas Rink, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, to-morrow night while the Republicans are meeting at Durland's Academy. John De Witt Warner, Bleecker L. Martin, and John Frankenheimer are expected to speak for the Citizens' Union. Warden Hagan said last night W. Bourke Cockran might head the list of Democratic speakers at the rally. Mr. Cockran had signified his willingness to speak for the ticket if his engagements would permit, Mr. Hagan said. Other Democratic speakers probably will be John W. Keller, Thomas F. Grady, T. C. O'Sullivan, and Asa Bird Gardiner.

The Chairmen of the Tammany Assembly and Aldermanic conventions have received letters of acceptance of the nominations for the Assembly and Board of Aldermen from Messrs. Stewart and Aymar, in which they notify Tammany that, while accepting its support, they expect to adhere to the Citizens' Union platform.

Assemblyman Mazet said yesterday that the statement of Albert Bach at Monday night's meeting in Amsterdam Avenue that Republicans of the Nineteenth District had gone to him (Mazet) and told him if he did not call Senator Platt as a witness they would not support him, was "absolutely false."

"Further," said Mr. Mazet, "I have never refused to call Senator Platt. I have never said I would not call him, and no one is authorized to say that he will not be called before the investigation is ended. But I am conducting this investigation, and I propose to take my own time, and do it in my own way. I will not be dictated to by irresponsible outsiders, and this talk of the Tammany orators will not make me call Mr. Platt."

West Side Republicans Meet.

The West Side Republican Club, at its regular meeting last night, instructed its Campaign Committee to make every effort during the last two days of registration to obtain the registration and enrollment of every Republican voter in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts. Resolutions were adopted, pledging the support of the club to Assemblymen Robert Mazet and Edward H. Fallows; to David M. Holmes and Armitage Matthews, candidates for Aldermen, and to Louis C. Whiton, candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Tenth Judicial District.

NEW JERSEY THIEVES IN JAIL.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Oct. 17.—Five tramps broke into the residence of William Webb, between Matawan and Keyport, this morning, and looted the place, taking clothing and jewelry. They afterward attempted to break into other houses in the community, but were unsuccessful. In attempting an entrance into the house of Mrs. William Kelly they were met by Mrs. Kelly, armed with a broomstick. She succeeded in repulsing the intruders.

By this time the entire community was aroused and word was sent to Sheriff Fields at Freehold for a posse of officers. The Sheriff sent Officer Edams with orders to capture the thieves. Assisted by Officer James Walding and fifteen citizens, most of them armed with revolvers, the chase was begun. The tramps were located in a small piece of woods east of Matawan. Bordering the woods on one side is a cornfield and on the other a deep ravine. The officers and men surrounded the woods and ordered the tramps to surrender. The tramps all ran to the shelter of the cornfield. The pursuers fired a volley and then made a rush for the cornfield. The posse cornered the tramps and after a struggle the latter were handcuffed and taken to Freehold.

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GERMANY AND SAMOA.

May Make Over Her Interests to Britain in Return for Indemnity—Price of Neutrality in Africa?

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Neueste Nachrichten declares that the Colonial Council has adopted a resolution declaring it compatible with German colonial interests to abandon Samoa in return for sufficient indemnification.

The Neueste Nachrichten says editorially: "In order to make us forget Samoa, England would have to offer us very extensive compensation, of which Zanzibar, for instance, could only form a portion."

The National Zeitung, which confirms the statement of the Neueste Nachrichten, says:

"This, however, is not the view of the Imperial Government, whose policy is directed now, as before, to acquiring at least Upolu Island."

The Zeitung adds that it learns the negotiations with the United States give prospect of an agreement for the abolition of the tri-dominion. The United States, the Zeitung says, will probably be satisfied with Pago Pago.

Both papers indicate that Baron Von Buelow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sounded the Colonial Council as to the advisability of ceding Germany's interests in Samoa to England in exchange for territorial compensation elsewhere, but has expressed his own decided opinion that Germany's position there must be maintained as the only course approved by the German public.

Other papers give prominence to the Samoan matter, some hinting that Mr. Chamberlain is desirous of some such settlement as that suggested.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Daily News, commenting upon the agitation of the German press regarding a settlement in Samoa, says:

"There can be little doubt that Samoa is just now an important item in the deal which Germany is trying to arrange with England, and perhaps with the United States.

"We regard it as probable that Germany is still pressing Lord Salisbury for a tripartite division of the island, which would give her the lion's share of the spoils as the price of her neutrality in South Africa. In its present mood the English nation might not like to hear that something had been bartered away merely to induce another nation to be kind, but Germany might be willing to take the reward for her good behavior in some other quarter, and to offer Apia as a sort of tangible consideration for concealing the real nature of the transaction.

"Lord Salisbury could hardly strike the British flag in Samoa without exciting Australian susceptibilities."

The Times, in an editorial article, commenting upon the remarks of its Berlin correspondent, "who has been assured that the German Government by no means wants a hurried settlement," says:

"It is a complete mistake to suppose that the British Government desires a hasty arrangement of the Samoa problem. At the same time we believe it would be wiser for both parties to utilize the lull resulting from the Commissioners' labors to arrive a friendly understanding on the question, either by negotiation or, possibly, by arbitration."

In conclusion The Times expresses the plain opinion that England recognizes no connection whatever between the Transvaal and the Samoan question, and says:

"We came to a settlement with Germany a year ago about the latter question, concerning South Africa, in which German interests could be affected, and we mean to adhere to it and expect Germany to do the same."

THE REMOVAL OF HUTSON.

Gov. Roosevelt's Formal Order and Memorandum on the Case.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Gov. Roosevelt tonight issued the formal order removing Thomas Hutson from the office of Treasurer of Chautauqua County. After reviewing the case, the Governor says:

"It appearing to me that, in violation of law and of his duty, he neglected to report to the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County the amount of interest received by him on county funds; that he accepted a present of $100 from the Fredonia National Bank, one of the banks in which the funds of the county were deposited by him; that the aggregate amount of said interest and present, to wit, $1,095.92, was kept and retained by him as his own property until after the commencement of this proceeding, when said amount was paid by him into the treasury of the county; it is therefore ordered that the said Thomas Hutson be and hereby is removed from the said office of County Treasurer of the County of Chautauqua."

The Governor filed a long memorandum with the order of removal. He removes Hutson practically on account of the receipt of the $100 present from the bank, about which he says:

"This, I think, is the most serious fact developed by the investigation of these charges. Of course, no County Treasurer should receive a present from a bank in which he deposits public funds, and when Mr. Hutson received this check, he ought either to have returned it at once and declined to accept it, or if it was accepted, it ought to have been accepted as interest and credited as such to the county, and the bank should have been notified accordingly.

"On the whole case I am reluctantly obliged to come to the conclusion that the facts so disclosed are sufficient to warrant the finding that Thomas Hutson, as Treasurer of the County of Chautauqua, has been guilty of misconduct and malfeasance in office, which justifies his removal."

Hutson Withdraws His Candidacy.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Thomas Hutson, who was yesterday removed from office as County Treasurer of Chautauqua County by Gov. Roosevelt, and who was a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, has withdrawn from the contest.

CLUE IN MURDER MYSTERY.

Capt. Schmittberger Makes a Mysterious Visit to the Morgue.

A visit in connection with the Seventeenth Street murder mystery was made to the Morgue at midnight last night by Capt. Schmittberger of the West Twentieth Street Station, Detective Sergeants Price and McCaffery, and an unknown man. The portions of the woman's body were placed on the table and the unknown man made notes after carefully looking the parts over.

The party then went to where the police telephone is located, and Capt. Schmittberger, calling up his precinct house, told the Sergeant in charge that he would not be there to turn the men out, as he was too busy. Capt. Schmittberger refused to talk or permit the other members of the party to say a word.

Considerable mystery was attached to the visit at the midnight hour, and it is believed the police have some important clue.

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THREE DAY'S FIGHT NEAR MAFEKING

Continued from Page 1.

He cordially congratulated the commanding officer, Col. Arthur Paget, on having so fine a battalion, and briefly addressed the men.

Nearly All the Reserves Responded.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—To-day was the last day for the reserves to rejoin the colors, and the latest reports from the principal centres show that virtually all the reserves have presented themselves.

How Afrikander Leader Was Coerced.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says that W. P. Schreiner, the Cape Colony Premier, was only induced to sign the decree for proclaiming martial law in the northern parts of Cape Colony after Sir Alfred Milner gave him the option of signing or resigning. "To save Mr. Schreiner's face the proclamation specifically mentioned the fact that the colony had been invaded by an enemy."

A special dispatch from Pretoria says the Boers destroyed the Bechuanaland Railway during Friday night from Lobatsi to Asvogel Kop.

Reports of Transvaal Refugees.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, Oct. 17.—It is reported on reliable authority that Boers in parties of two or three are arriving in the Umvoti country from the Transvaal and are being accommodated on various farms. Pietermaritzburg itself is crowded with refugees, to shelter whom all the public buildings are being utilized. There is much distress. Seven thousand natives have entered Natal from the Transvaal within the last week, and most of them have gone to Zululand.

THE ASTOR BATTERY FOR BOERS?

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Post says an effort is being made to reorganize the Astor Battery of New York, which was tendered to this Government by John Jacob Astor at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war and served eleven months in the Philippines, and offer it to President Krüger for service against the British.

It is said that forty of the men have already enlisted for the expedition. They will leave the United States as individuals and rendezvous in Canada in order to evade the neutrality law.

This information comes in a letter to Enyart Hooven of Hamilton, Ohio, who is visiting in Chicago. Mr. Hooven is a son of J. C. Hooven, a manufacturer of Hamilton, Ohio, and was held in high esteem by his comrades during the battery's service in the Philippines.

Krueger's Cousin Heir to a Fortune.

PENDLETON, Ore., Oct. 17.—Rev. Paul Krüger, pastor of the United Brethren church at Ukiah, this county, and cousin of President Krüger of the South African republic, has fallen heir to a fortune left by his father in Germany. He received the news of his good fortune one night from August Dorn, an uncle who is in Los Angeles in search of heirs to the property left by Ernest Krüger, who was killed in the Franco-Prussian war. The property consists of four coal mines and ten thousand marks.

No Communication with Our Consul.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The State Department has been informed by cable that telegraphic communication with the Transvaal has been completely interrupted. The department is thus cut off from communication with United States Consul Macrum at Pretoria.

BIG CLAIM AGAINST TRANSVAAL.

R. E. Brown of Spokane, who holds a judgment against the Transvaal Government for $2,000,000, which was awarded by the Supreme Court of the South African Republic, and for the awarding of which Chief Justice Kotze was dismissed by President Krüger, was at the Hoffman House yesterday. The claim has been taken up by the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Brown, with a number of friends, went to South Africa in 1894. Among his companions was Wylan Yoder, also of Spokane. They prospected and discovered valuable mineral property at Witfontein, near Johannesburg. At about the same time President Krüger threw open two farms, and it was on these that Mr. Brown had located valuable mineral property. He at once laid his plans and, following all the legal requirements, paid the necessary taxes and filed notices for licenses to "peg" the land.

Meanwhile the Boers had learned that the property was believed to be of great value, and, while the official in charge, known as the responsible clerk, accepted Mr. Brown's notices, he refused to receive his tender of money. Being an American, Mr. Brown was not slow to discover that there was a "nigger in the woodpile," and he left nothing undone to secure his right to the property before President Krüger could get the Volksraad together.

President Krüger, learning that Brown had commenced suit to establish his rights, convened the Executive Council and repudiated or deproclaimed the unrowing open of the farms. The Volksraad subsequently affirmed this action. The effort to get Mr. Brown from prosecuting his suit for £1,000,000 against the Government and Chief Justice Kotze awarded him judgment for £380,000 in 1897. The Chief Justice was then deposed.

Since that time many offers to compromise have been made to Mr. Brown, but none of these being satisfactory, he placed his claim in the hands of the State Department at Washington, and has been assured of prompt and vigorous action to enforce his claim.

M

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLES

Called in Extra Session to Consider Transvaal Matter.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

An Amendment Offered by John Dillon Provokes Sharp Debate — Salisbury's Speech to the Lords.

LONDON, Oct. 17:—Parliament opened today in extraordinary session to consider the South African situation. The Lords and Commoners assembled in the House of Lords to hear the speech from the throne, after which the House of Lords took a recess until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon reassembling, the Liberal leader, Lord Kimberley pledged the support of the opposition to necessary measures, but attacked the course of the Government. He was followed by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, who said that the responsibility for the present conditions rested entirely on the Boers. In the House of Commons the leader of the Opposition similarly pledged his support to the Government in carrying on the war, while criticising the steps which led up to it.

Large crowds waited in the precincts of St. Stephen's and heartily welcomed the favorites, especially Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Prince of Wales was loudly cheered while driving to the House of Lords.

Prior to the meeting of Parliament the Prince of Wales visited the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, at the Foreign Office.

Within the House cordial receptions marked the arrival of Mr. Balfour and the other members of the Government. The House listened impatiently to the usual protest by James Lowther against the alleged interference of Peers in elections, but Mr. Chamberlain's coming put everybody into good humor and was the signal for an immense outburst of applause. He entered carrying a big dispatch box.

Both houses assembled in the Chamber of Peers at 2 o'clock, the Queen's speech being read by commission. Immediately after the reading, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, returned to the Chamber of the Commons, the House taking a recess until 4 o'clock.

The galleries of both houses were crowded with ladies. United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, with the members of the embassy, were in the Diplomatic Gallery of the House of Lords. Charlemagne Tower, United States Minister to Russia, was also present.

United States Senator Nelson and R. McCormick of Chicago witnessed the proceedings in the House of Commons.

There was less competition than usual for the honor of being the first to arrive. It fell to John Cumming Macdona, Conservative, member for North Kilkenny, who was closely followed by William F. B. Massey-Mainwaring, Conservative, member for Central Fimsbury. The subsequent arrivals were slow.

The regular formality of searching the vaults under the Houses of Parliament for traces of treasonable conspiracy was carried out by the Beefeaters.

The opening ceremony occupied a quarter of an hour. Scarcely a score of peers were present when the Lord High Chancellor, Baron Halsbury, took his seat upon the Woolsack. The Black Rod was directed to desire the immediate attendance of the Commons, and, after a brief interval, the Speaker and other officials of the House of Commons, followed by the members, appeared at the bar. The Queen's speech was then read.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

In the speech from the throne her Majesty said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: Within a very brief period after the recent prorogation I am compelled by events deeply affecting the interests of my empire to recur to your advice and aid.

"The state of affairs in South Africa has made it expedient that my Government should be enabled to strengthen the military forces of this country by calling out the Reserve. For this purpose the provisions of the law render it necessary that Parliament should be called together.

"Except for the difficulties that have been caused by the action of the South African Republic, the condition of the world continues to be peaceful.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Measures will be laid before you for the purpose of providing the expenditure which has been or may be caused by events in South Africa. Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you in due course.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: There are many subjects of domestic interest to which your attention will be invited at a later period, when the ordinary session for the labors of a Parliamentary session has been reached. For the present I have invited your attendance in order to ask you to deal with an exceptional exigency; and I pray that, in performing the duties which claim your attention, you may have the guidance and blessing of Almighty God."

HOUSE OF LORDS REASSEMBLES.

The House of Lords reassembled at 4 o'clock, the floor and galleries being crowded. The Prince of Wales sat amid the cross benches, and there were many peeresses in the galleries.

The Marquis of Granby, in moving the address of the peers in reply to the Queen's speech, said that the present situation had been brought about by the deliberate action of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Governments. Difficulties had been accumulating for years. They were not the creation of a day. He went on to dwell upon the grievances of the Outlanders, and emphatically declared that the British Government had resorted to every possible means of effecting a peaceful issue. [Cheers.]

After criticising the action of the Transvaal Executive Council in sending the ultimatum, the Marquis of Granby observed that it was "not impossible that the union of the two States originated in some deeper scheme which may have lurked in the minds of the two Governments for some time.

"This scheme for a joint movement," he continued, "is now aided, I trust, by Afrikanders in other parts of South Africa; but, if it exists, it is one that would tend seriously to impair the power of Great Britain. The unanimous feeling here, however, is that the paramount power in South Africa should be Great Britain."

Baron Barnard seconded the address.

THE LIBERAL LEADER'S ADDRESS.

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, said Parliament had been summoned at a solemn moment, when Britons found themselves engaged in a war which was, in some of its aspects, a civil war. Of course, it was not civil war precisely, but it was a war in which a number of British subjects, not of the English race, were deeply engaged.

"Regarding the calling out of the reserves and the voting of supplies," continued his Lordship, "I can speak with no doubtful voice. Whatever may be our opinions as to the past history of this melancholy business, we are as ready as the usual supporters of the Government to give our support to whatever measures may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the empire and to protect its interests."

Lord Kimberley said the Government could not have sent any other reply than it did send to the extraordinary ultimatum of the Transvaal. He warmly praised the readiness of the reserves, and expressed entire confidence that the British soldier would do his duty in South Africa in the future as he had done it everywhere in the past.

"There are some points in the negotiations, however," observed his Lordship, "which I have not viewed with satisfaction. The negotiations have not been conducted in a prudent and certainly not in a successful manner. My own interpretation of the word 'suzerainty' is that there are in the London convention certain stipulations which limit British sovereignty in the Transvaal, and that, to the extent of these limitations, there is constituted 'suzerainty.'"

Lord Kimberley, in closing, criticised the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches.

THE BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Kimberley's criticism of the negotiations, said:

"The Boer Government was pleased to dispense with any explanation on our part respecting the causes or justification of the war. It has done what no provocation on our part could have justified. It has done what the strongest nation has never in its strength done to any opponent it had challenged. It issued a defiance so audacious that I could scarcely depict it without using words unsuited for this assembly, and by so doing they liberated this country from the necessity of explaining to the people of England why we are at war. But for this no one could have predicted that we would ever be at war.

"There have been very grave questions between us; but, up to the time of the ultimatum, the modes we had suggested of settling them were successful and the spirit in which we were met was encouraging. We lately had hoped that the future had in reserve for us a better fate.

"But now all questions of possible peace, all question of justifying the attitude we had assumed and all question of pointing out the errors and the grave oppression of which the Transvaal Government has been guilty—all these questions have been wiped away in this one great insult, which leaves us no other course than the one which has received the assent of the whole nation and which it is our desire to carry out.

"It is a satisfactory feature of our policy during these later days that, on questions involving the vital interests and honor of the country, there are no distinctions of party."

His Lordship said he believed that a desire to get rid of the word "suzerainty" and the reality which it expressed had been the controlling desire—the dream—of President Krüger's life. It was for that that the President of the Transvaal had set up the negotiations of 1884, and in order to get that hateful word out of the convention he had made considerable sacrifices. Mr. Krüger had used oppression of the Outlanders as a screw to obtain a concession on the subject of suzerainty.

"I agree," he remarked, "that the word 'suzerainty' is not necessary for Great Britain's present purpose. Situated as Great Britain is in South Africa toward the Transvaal and the Outlanders, she has a duty to fulfill which has nothing to do with any convention or any question of suzerainty. This word, however, being put into the treaty, obtained an artificial value and meaning which have prevented Great Britain from entirely abandoning it. If Great Britain dropped it she would be intimating that she also repudiated and abandoned the ideas attached to it.

"It was largely due to the character of Mr. Krüger and to the ideas pursued by him that we have been led step by step to the present moment, when we are compelled to decide whether the future of South Africa will be a growing Dutch supremacy or a safe, perfectly established supremacy of the English people." [Cheers.]

The Premier concluded by dealing briefly with the Government's future policy in South Africa, declaring that, while there must be no doubt as to the paramountcy of the sovereign power of Great Britain, there must also be no doubt that the white races in South Africa would be put upon an equality, and due precautions taken for the "philanthropic, friendly, and improving treatment of those countless indigenous races, of whose destiny I fear we have hitherto been too forgetful."

"Those things must be insisted upon in future," exclaimed Lord Salisbury. "By what means they are to be obtained, I do not know. I hope they may be consistent with a very large amount of autonomy on the part of a race which values its individual share in government as much as the Dutch people do. But with that question we are not concerned now. We have only to make it clear that the great objects essential to the power of England in South Africa, to the good government of South Africa, and to the rights of all the races concerned are the objects of the British Government, objects which, with the full support of the nation and without distinction of party, the Government is now pursuing and which it will pursue and persevere in to the end." [Cheers.]

After several less important speeches, the House of Lords agreed to the address and adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Sir Alexander Fuller Acland Hood, Conservative member for West Somerset, rose to move the address in reply. He wore the scarlet and gold uniform of a Captain of the Grenadiers.

Sir Alexander Hood said the House had never met in graver circumstances, not only for South Africa, but for the whole empire. Dwelling upon the horrors of war, he declared that war should not be undertaken except from absolute necessity, but that, in this case, all peaceful means having failed, war had become necessary "to establish equal rights for the white races in South Africa and to remove the grievances of the Outlanders."

After reviewing the course of the negotiations between the British Government and the Transvaal, he said that President Krüger, by his own act, had removed all chance of peace. After dwelling upon the "splendid offers of assistance made by the colonies" and the "necessity of maintaining Great Britain's paramountcy," he alluded to the defiant language of President Steyn of the Orange Free State, declaring that, unless the question of British supremacy was settled now, British rule in South Africa would go. He asserted that the British Government, under exceptional provocation, had shown great patience and forbearance and that Great Britain had now no option but to repel attack. [Loud cheers.]

Clement Molyneux Royds, Conservative member for Rochdale, seconded the address.

OPPOSITION LEADER'S SPEECH.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, who followed Mr. Royds, said Parliament had been summoned to give its approval to the early steps of war. Never had the House met in circumstances more serious or amid conditions engaging to a greater degree the profound interest of the British people. The demands made by the Government of the South African Republic were such as make it impossible for the Government of any self-respecting country ever to take them into consideration. [Loud cheering.]

"Actual hostilities have commenced," said Sir Henry, "and an active aggression has been committed which it is the plain duty of our Ministers, of Parliament, and of the people to resist. [Cheers.] There will be no disposition on the part of this House to place any obstacle in the way of granting such supplies and such powers to the Crown as may be necessary to secure the rapid and effective prosecution of a war commenced [Cheers] to vindicate our rights. The campaign should be vigorously and promptly prosecuted, and nothing necessary for that purpose should be refused by the House of Commons."

The leader of the Opposition went on to congratulate the Government upon the choice made of officers to whom the main charge of the "expedition" had been given. Never, he believed, had so capable and experienced a staff been dispatched from the shores of England.

"Our natural position in South Africa," he declared, "has placed upon us the duty of seeing any impediment to our own supremacy removed. On that we are all agreed. I have no intention of entering upon a minute or detailed criticism of the steps taken by the Government. The time for that has not yet come, and it is proper to wait for further explanations. But I may say, it does appear to me that the Government is engaged in a game of bluff. [Opposition cheers and Ministerialist cries of "No," "No,"] which is not a very worthy one for a great country like this. The raising of the suzerainty question was utterly unnecessary, and did more than anything else to remove all chance of success from the negotiations." [Opposition cheers.]

MR. BALFOUR'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheering, expressed satisfaction at the declaration of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with much of which, he said, he was himself in hearty agreement.

Mr. Balfour complained that while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman insinuated that the war was due to errors of the Government, he did not specify these errors. The Government would like to have charges brought forward so they could refute them. He repelled the allegation that the Government had goaded the South African Republic into war by flaunting Great Britain's suzerainty in their faces. The South African Republic made claims to being an independent sovereign State, but these were inconsistent with the conventions of 1881 and 1884.

Mr. Balfour said he could not understand Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's declaration that the Government had played a game of bluff. "Bluff," said the Government leader, "means a person acting as though he held cards he does not possess, but this country holds the cards and means to play them. [Cheers.]

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman disapproved sending troops to South Africa as an irritating menace to the Boers. But where would we be now but for those troops? Not to have sent troops would have been to betray the country."

Mr. Balfour said further that he felt entitled to say: "If war must come, it has seldom been entered into by Great Britain upon an issue which was more clearly an issue of righteousness and liberty, and we have undoubted proof that our self-governing colonies beyond the seas are with us heart and soul."

JOHN DILLON'S AMENDMENT.

John Dillon, Nationalist, member for the East Division of Mayo, moved an amendment to the address as follows:

"We humbly represent to her Majesty that the state of war now existing between Great Britain and the South African Republic has been caused by the assertion of claims which interfere with the internal government of the republic, in direct violation of the terms of the convention of 1884, and by massing large bodies of British troops on the frontier of the republic.

"We humbly submit that before more bloodshed takes place a proposal be made in the spirit of the recent conference at The Hague with a view of finding in independent arbitration a settlement of the differences between the two governments, and in order that an ignominious war be thus avoided between the overwhelming forces of her Majesty's empire, and those of two small nations, numbering altogether less than 200,000 souls."

Mr. Dillon claimed that his amendment would appeal to an overwhelming majority of the civilized world outside of England. He was proud, he said, that Ireland was against this "unjust and cowardly war." [Nationalist cheers.] It was not a war, he continued, for the freedom of the Outlanders, but a war against the yoke of Cecil Rhodes being put upon these poor people. [Cries of "Oh!"] Mr. Dillon asserted that the Government was breaking the convention because gold had been discovered in the Transvaal.

Henry Labouchère, Liberal, member for Northampton, seconded the amendment, declaring the war the absolute act of Mr. Chamberlain. If there had been no Rhodes or if Lord Salisbury had been in the Colonial Office," said Mr. Labouchère, "there would have been no war. There is too much of the Stock Exchange about the whole business."

Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, vigorously supported the amendment, declaring that outside of jingo circles and stock-jobbing rings the whole British Empire cried "Shame!" The result of a war between a giant and a dwarf would bring neither honor nor prestige to British arms.

William Redmond, Parnellite, member for the East Division of Clare, maintained everything he had already said in Ireland against the iniquity of the war. It would be a sorry thing, he declared, for the dignity of the oath of allegiance if it compelled those who took it to acquiesce in every act of a jingo Government.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, representing the Eccleshall Division of Sheffield, predicted that within five years after the struggle the Dutch population of the Cape, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State would be perfectly contented and happy.

After some sharp passages between Col. Edward J. Saunderson, who sits for North Armagh, in the Conservative interest, and the Irish members, a division was taken on Mr. Dillon's amendment.

Mr. Dillon's amendment was rejected by a vote of 322 to 54.

The majority consisted mainly of Irish members and a few Radicals, including Henry Labouchère, P. J. Stanhope, E. H. Pickersgill, and others. The majority included the occupants of the front Opposition bench and the bulk of the Liberals.

Henry Labouchère will move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne in favor of arbitration in the Transvaal imbroglio even at this late day.

John E. Redmond, Parnellite, member for Waterford, will move an amendment protesting against the war.

Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative, member for St. Helen's, Lancashire, has given notice of a question for Thursday concerning the alleged disloyal utterances of certain Irish Nationalist members of the House, which, he will contend, are in violation of the oath of allegiance. He will take especial exception to an expression by Patrick O'Brien, Parnellite, member for Kilkenny, of a hope that the Irishmen in the British regiments, instead of firing on the Boers, would fire on Englishmen. He will also refer to similar declarations made by Michael Davitt, Nationalist member for South Mayo, and William Redmond, Parnellite, member for East Clare.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD AN IMPORTANT SALE OF

LACE CURTAINS

To-Morrow, THURSDAY.

1,000 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS,

$2.90, 4.50, 6.50 and 9.00

Former Prices $3.90 to $14.00 Per Pair.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SPEAKERS ATTACK ROBERTS.

The Quill Club Hears Two Addresses Against Mormonism.

The Quill Club held a meeting last night at the Manhattan Hotel, a business session and a dinner being followed by a discussion of Mormonism. The President, Rossiter Johnson, presided, and Eugene Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, was the first speaker. He said that the Mormons now absolutely control Utah, hold the balance of power in Idaho elections, and are rapidly pushing their settlements into Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, and Oregon.

Mr. Young declared that Utah had obtained its Statehood by trickery, the voters dissolving the old Mormon party so as to disarm suspicion, then splitting up about evenly into the Republican and Democratic Parties, and swinging to one side or another as they thought the Nation would be Republican or Democratic, so as to curry favor with the winning side. He declared that Brigham H. Roberts should be cast out of Congress, and the sentiment was applauded. He also advocated the adoption of a constitutional amendment against polygamy.

The Rev. Dr. Duncan J. McMillin, ex-Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, gave a talk about his experiences among the Mormons. "Brigham H. Roberts," he said, "has married at least one additional wife since Utah came into the Union. Congress is compelled to seat him, but can expel him afterward, and that is what we should use our influence to have done.

"Mr. Roberts has made a great point of the fact that if the women when married in polygamy were now cut loose they and their children would be thrown on the mercies of the world, unprovided for, and has by this plea obtained the sympathy of many sentimentalists. The actual fact is that the Mormon polygamist, as a rule, has his wives, each with her family, living in various places, which he visits in turn. These families not only support themselves, but contribute to his support. To dissolve the tie that binds them would be emancipation for the women."

WILL GET MR. BOGART'S MONEY.

Bequests to North Hempstead School and Jones Fund Sustained.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision modifying the decree of the Surrogate of Queens County in the matter of proving the last will of Elbert H. Bogart, a wealthy resident of that county, who died on Aug. 4, 1897. On Dec. 31 last the Queens County Surrogate admitted the will to probate and construed it, and an appeal was taken. By the terms of the will Mary Bogart, a sister of the testator, was to get, through the executors, as trustees, the income of the residue of the property. Mary Bogart, however, died before the testator. The will provided that on the death of this sister the residuary estate in question should be sold, and the testator gave to School District No. 4 of North Hempstead one-third, to the Reformed Dutch Church of North Hempstead, at Manhasset, another third, and the remaining third to the Jones Fund for the support of the poor in Queens County.

The Surrogate held that the bequest to the North Hempstead Church was not illegal, that the gift to School District No. 4 was void, as its vesting might be delayed by a period of time not measured by lives; that the bequest to the Jones Fund was also void, because the trustees have no legal power to receive it.

The Appellate Court agrees with the Surrogate on the first conclusion reached, but is unable to agree to either of the others. Justice Bartlett, writing the opinion, says that the present Trustees of the school district may take the fund and that the Jones Fund bequest may also be sustained.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Millinery.

The perfect adaptation of our Girls' and Misses' Millinery to the various ages for which it is intended is evidence that it is the work of experts—

Girls' Milliners,

and one of its most interesting features. Another is its very moderate price.

60-62 West 23d St.

MAJOR UPHAM KILLED.

Treasurer of a Soldiers' Home Accidentally Shoots Himself.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 17.—Major Frank Kidder Upham, Treasurer, Acting Quartermaster, and Commissary of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monoca, accidentally killed himself to-day. He was taking a revolver from his desk preparatory to taking charge of a large sum of money at the railroad station, when in some manner the weapon was discharged, the bullet passing through his brain.

He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters. One of the sons is in West Point and the other was an Ensign on the Olympia, and was with Dewey at Manila. He is now on his pay to visit his parents.

WATCHING A PULLMAN MEETING

Car Company's Action To-day Thought to Involve Wagner Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17.—An annual meeting of the Pullman Palace Car Company is to be held to-morrow afternoon, and action of great importance is expected. Interested parties look to see the consolidation of the Wagner and Pullman interests and a monopoly of the palace car business of the country.

According to reports circulated in Wall Street, and also in Lasalle Street, the Pullman Company will absorb the Wagner Palace Car Company, while in return the Pullman Company will part with stock in the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, in which the Vanderbilts, in their New England plans, are vitally interested.

The Wagner Company is a comparatively close corporation, the $20,000,000 capital stock being practically controlled by the Vanderbilts. It pays 8 per cent. dividends, and on this basis is worth about $200 a share.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has a capital of $54,000,000 and no bonded indebtedness. Prices for Pullman stock have advanced in the last few weeks from $165 to $205 a share. Another rumor asserts that the company has found a buyer for a large amount of land in Pullman.

Ex-School Principal Dies Suddenly.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—William W. Colburn, former Principal of the high school, whose name was to have been presented to the Governor's Council held in Springfield to-morrow for appointment as State Fish and Game Commissioner, died suddenly to-night of heart disease, brought on by a long hunting tramp Saturday. Mr. Colburn was active in educational affairs of the city and was the leader among sportsmen, being President of the Sportsmen's Protective Association.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—S. Soper Curzon, Wimbledon, England; Count de Lichtervalde, Brussels; Prof. F. L. Andrews, Girard, Penn.; J. D. Cobbold, England; Arnold Morley, London.

CAMBRIDGE—William Cutting, Jr., Newport; Baron von Hengelmuller, German Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; William S. Oldham, London.

HOFFMAN—Hugh Walker, Klondike; C. F. Newcomb, Washington; George M. Robinson, Elmira; Gustav. Tiergens, Glasgow.

ALBEMARLE—C. B. Werren, Detroit.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman M. T. Stevens, Montana; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Washington.

MANHATTAN—S. Parker, Bremen; G. C. Fraser, Washington; C. A. Ellis, Boston; A. C. McLaren, England; A. Mackay, Scotland; Alex George, Edinburgh; G. L. Jessop, England.

MURRAY HILL—John William Molson, Montreal; E. P. Sanders, Boston; W. T. Hutchings, Vancouver.

PLAZA—M. V. Hollgarten, London; Signor C. O. Ighina, Milan, Italy; E. E. Bates, Cincinnati; James Ivon, Edinburgh.

ENDICOTT—Mrs. R. A. Livingston, Newport.

NETHERLAND—C. W. Bliss, Soringfield; Adolph Grant, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM—F. C. Perry, Boston; F. A. Dickson, Galt, Ontario.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Boyle, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.

Worms, S. E., & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. E. Worms, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, linens, 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; G. Wilkenson, housefurnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods and silks, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Rieke, C. H. & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, notions and fancy goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits, 699 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Farwell, J. V., C., Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, woolens; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. J Wietz, dry goods; 104 Worth Street.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; H. W. Loyer, dress goods; 338 Broadway.

Murphy, Hibben & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. B. Hiffen, domestics; 338 Broadway.

Wright, W. T., Syracuse, N. Y.; cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; H. Barschkeis, silks; Hotel Albert.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins, South Boston, Va.; J. Stebbins, notions and furnishing goods; J. Jordan, dry goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. M. Duffy, fancy goods and stationery; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Gardiner, laces; A. De Lorimer, laces; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Grabfield, G., Cincinnati, Ohio; woolens; Hoffman House.

Plaut, J., & Son, Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; W. G. Michael, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Rizenstein, J., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Normandie.

King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and furnishing goods; J. H. Mustard, cloaks; 338 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, muslin underwear, and waists, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, fancy goods, millinery, cloaks, and suits; 622 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Levi, S., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

REFUSED $50,000 IN GOLD.

Atlantic City Woman Decided that She Preferred a Check.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 17.—G. Jason Waters, proprietor of the Hotel Windsor, has purchased Mrs. Bew's Hotel, situated directly between the Windsor and the board walk. The Bew property has a frontage of 150 feet on the board walk. Mr. Waters agreed to pay $1,000 a front foot for the land, and in arranging the sale Mrs. Bew demanded that payment be made in hard cash.

Mr. Waters made arrangements with one of the local banks to supply him with one-third of the purchase money in gold coin. It was his intention to make another payment in silver dollars, but this portion of his plan was abandoned. Yesterday he loaded his gold on a wheelbarrow and took it to Mrs. Bew. She almost collapsed, and said she did not want the money in that shape. Mrs. Bew asked for a check and received one, and then Mr. Waters took the gold back to the bank.

A Gold Cup for Mrs. Schley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The Schley Testimonial Committee of the Royal Arcanum to-night presented a handsome loving cup to Mrs. Schley, the wife of Rear Admiral Schley. It was purchased with the balance of a fund collected for the purpose of buying a jeweled sword for the Admiral, and which was given him some time ago. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:15	Sun sets...5:16	Moon sets...5:53

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:39	Gov. Isl'd...7:06	H. Gate....9:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:04	Gov. Isl'd...7:32	H. Gate....9:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carib, Turk's Island, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
City of Washington, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hildebrande, Ceara, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:30 P. M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport —	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

Hansa, Iragua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Cape Haith, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Baden Tower, Guadaloupe, &c.	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch, by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to October $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 16; Shanghai, Sept. 21; Yokohama, Sept. 28, and Honolulu, Oct. 3, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic. A portion of this mail is due to arrive in New York on the morning of Friday, Oct. 20, the balance on the morning of Oct. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 18.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
Allianca, Colon, Oct. 11.
Alps, Jamaica, Oct. 12.
Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 12.
Betty, Gibraltar, Oct. 2.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Oct. 6.
James Turple, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Barry, Sept. 28.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
Ohio, Hull, Oct. 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 8.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 10.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

Indralema, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 6.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
Island, Christiansand, Oct. 7.
New York, Southampton, Oct. 14.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 5.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Oct. 7.

SUNDAY, OCT. 22.

La Bretagne, Havre, Oct. 14.
Polycarp, Para, Oct. 10.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

Brasilia, Hamburg, Oct. 12.
Neustria, Hamburg, Oct. 12.

Arrived.

SS Allegheny, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, &c., Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Whyte, London Oct. 5, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Origen, (Nor.,) Hegge, Kingston, &c., Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

U. S. cruiser New York and battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, from Fortress Monroe, passed in Quarantine at 3:01 P. M. and anchored off Tompkinsville at 3:17 P. M.

SS Algieds, Maxson, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Dann, Antwerp Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 16th.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Puerto Cabello, &c., Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 A. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown and Charleston Oct. 12 and Wilmington 14th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gate City, Georgins, Savannah Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Port Morant, &c., Oct. 9,

The Wanamaker Store

Silk Waists from Paris

WE have taken new and larger quarters in Paris—are bound to have a resident organization there that shall miss nothing you ought to have—and we needed more room. It is big enough and cheery enough—this Paris office—for us, and for you when you go abroad. And you are welcome.

We are in Paris every day, in this expert organization; in London almost every day—besides the close study of the foreign capitals by the twenty-two managers who go abroad once, some twice a year.

This preface instead of descriptions of the Paris silk waists. If you feel that our people who chose them knew good style and your requirements, you can safely depend on the beauty and charm of the waists.

Up to $65; starting at $15.

By the way, forgot to write our new card. It shall read—John Wanamaker, 44, Rue des Petites Ecuries, Paris.

Spangled Robes and Capes from Paris

Imported Robes. Brilliant, flashing, yet aristocratic in dignity--not gaudy. Graceful, falling in long slopes that accentuate the serpentine, iridescent glimmer. One of fancy net, heavy with chenille and spangles ; — overskirt effect with floral applique below it. Another tasteful fancy in sequins dashed with steel. And these :

Lace Robes, Cluny stripped with cloth, Renaissance in heavy mesh.

Domestic Robe of net, silk appliqued; guipure effect.

These to be made up over some foundation material.

And these French capes:

Black chiffon, lace and taffeta, with high ruche and ends. Colored chiffon trimmed with lace and fur; long fur ends. Black taffeta ruff; long ends; dainty muslin ruffles, finished with chenille. White chiffon trimmed in green beading, ruche; ends of white and green tulle; narrow velvet. All short and quaint and novel.

Broadway.

Babies' Long Cloaks

All new styles, and quite as much style as in the garments of children of larger growth. The present showing comprises many more elegant and more costly sorts than these mentioned below. But it will be hard to find prettier, more comfortable garments anywhere than are these, at the prices:

$3.25—Bedford cord; round collar; deep embroidered ruffle to form cape.

$4.75—Bedford cord; two embroidered ruffles; collar trimmed with 2 satin folds.

$5.25—Bedford cord; large round cape and collar, trimmed with ruffle of wide satin ribbon.

$5.75—Bedford cord; three ruffles of embroidery; collar trimmed with silk braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's House Gowns

This is of figured flannelette wrappers. We have a large collection of them as well as of those of the various other warm stuffs. New styles, particularly in the trimming, which is mostly braid, though some have pretty effects in velvet ribbon. $1 to $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Perfumes of Guerlain

The intense concentration of spiciness — one drop enough for a garment—is the Guerlain characteristic. Can you think of intense perfumes as dainty?—" discreet " the French call it, and how Paris loves the Guerlain sweets. American headquarters here.

Gazaki, the Guerlain " special." 2-oz. bottle, $1.57.

Extracts, all flavors, 2-oz. bottle, $1.57.

Imperial Cologne, $1.08, $1.96, $2.94.

Sachet in glass jars, heliotrope, violet, Ires de Florence, $1.45; white rose, $3.10; musk, $14.50.

Sachet in envelopes, all odors, 50c.

Toilet Water, Violet, $1.39; full flavor, $1.86.

Hegemonienne Eau de Cologne, $1.86, $3.71, $5.56.

Lotions, $2.35 Cold Cream, 57c, $1.30

Lip Salve, 75c Shaving Soaps, 30c

Hair Tonic, $1.16 Shaving Cream, 60c

Tenth street.

The Transvaal and " The Century "

You are reading about the Transvaal every day, of course,—everybody is. How much, for instance, of this morning's news was thoroughly understandable to you? What sort of a mental picture of the country could you call up when you read that an attack was meditated on Ladysmith, that Kimberley was being surrounded, and that Mafeking had already been laid siege to? There is one best way to follow the doings in the Transvaal, to obtain a clear and accurate understanding of all that goes on in what is now the world's center of interest. Turn to your set of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas. Open the Atlas volume to the map of the Transvaal and surrounding regions, and there at a glance you can follow not only today's war news but have before you a complete record of every former revolt; uprising, skirmish, battle, etc.; all marked clearly; all dated; so plain to get at that one can follow the Jameson raid, for instance, from beginning to end without trouble. (The maps in The Century Atlas are far superior in every way to those of *any* other cyclopedia and gazeteer).

Then as to pronunciation and definition of the mass of words that are now filling the columns of our daily papers, which a month ago were all strange to us. What, for instance, does " lying in laager " mean? It is used with an abandon which argues perfect familiarity on the part of the public. There may be one or two still who are willing to admit that they do not know just what it means.

It is " an enclosure for temporary defence formed of the wagons of a traveling party." It is a term entirely local to South Africa—but " it's in the Century," of course. Such matters are given ad infinitum, and instantly findable without undue searching.

A postal will bring you sample map and specimen pages and details of the half-price offer, with descriptions of the bindings, etc.—or call at the store.

A Big Music Book

A hundred and thirty-three instrumental pieces from grave to gay, and seventy-five vocal selections—bound as a big cloth-back book, for

One Dollar

Not the songs of yesterday, but the bettermost selections from those of several decades. Interested? We count the offer as quite a big bargain.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Hair and Cloth Brushes

An aisle countersful of Brushes you'll thank us for—especially at the price—

Hair Brushes, ebonized back; fair bristles; sterling silver plate on back. Two sizes—50c and 75c.

Military Brushes, same style, 50c and 75c.

Cloth Brushes, same style. One size only—75c.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Three Hundred Bicycles at $18

" Continentals "—known and owned by twenty-five thousand (nearly twenty-six thousand); by another hundred thousand, but under the name-plate that keeps them close to $50. We are selling these at a loss—do the same thing each Autumn to clear decks. Don't think they'll look old-fashioned next season—the Trust is pretty sure to stop the foolish change of model each season. A mere handful of these wheels—three hundred for a cityful (for more than that, for we will accept telegraph and mail orders and fill them while a wheel remains). Men's, 24-in. frames; women's, 20 inch.

Basement.

Good Clothes for Boys

The Wanamaker business was just clothing—for years. It might have been planted on Broadway or Fifth Avenue—it was planted in Philadelphia. Best there—which means that it won its position through satisfactory service. It would have done that same here. It is doing it now.

We do not sell " sewed-up " clothes—or " dry-goods store clothes," as they are contemptuously called. They are tailored clothes—

For instance, these Surtouts—minature men's overcoats with tails; double-breasted; extra length (you know reefers are out of style—the little fellows want overcoats, or, you do, for them). These of Oxford cheviot, brown Vicuna and navy blue cheviot. For ages 4 to 14. Some, $12; some, $14.

Short overcoats are correct, too. The Raglan—box cut, quite swell. For boys of 3 to 8—$7.50. Other good styles at $4.50 (for ages 4 to 10); $5 (5 to 16 years); $6.50 (4 to 16 years). Wish we had space to tell you of the *Sailor Suits*. Come see them. $7.50, $10 and $11 for the swellest sorts. For boys of 3 to 12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

BRYAN MEN ARE GRATEFUL.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Thomas W. Cantwell of this city has written to Richard Croker, congratulating the Tammany representatives for their espousal of W. J. Bryan's cause. His letter is on behalf of the New York State Chicago Platform Democrats, of which body he is Chairman.

In his letter he compares Mr. Bryan to Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln, whose great ideas he says were at times misunderstood by the people. He declares that his organization has no intention of antagonizing any one who may formerly have disagreed with its ideas, but who is now anxious to co-operate with it. He denies the report that Mr. Croker has been asked to have at least five Chicago platform men in the New York delegation to the National Convention.

Weyler's Appointment Criticised.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Morning Post's Madrid correspondent says: " The appointment of Gen. Weyler as President of the Consultative Council of War has been confirmed, and is severely criticised by both military officials and civilians."

SHEEHAN IN A LIBEL SUIT

William Glennon Alleges the Ninth District Leader Slandered Him.

WILL ASK $10,000 DAMAGES

Action Characterized as a " Pure Game of Bluff " by Sheehan's Friends, and He Laughs at It.

John C. Sheehan has a suit on his hands as a result of the fight for the leadership in the Ninth Assembly District, which he won at the primaries last month, and his enemies in the district do not purpose to let him enjoy his victory without a struggle. One of his strongest opponents after Goodwin, beaten at the polls, now has recourse to the law, and has sued him for $10,000 for slander.

The plaintiff in the suit is William Glennon, who was Chairman of the Board of Inspectors in the Fourth Primary District, in which are included the Seventh and Eighth Election Districts of the Ninth Assembly District, and who, in addition to his other claims for distinction, is a brother of Policeman Glennon of Lexow committee fame, who was Devery's wardman at that time. William Glennon, the plaintiff, is also a brother-in-law of the Chief of Police. The alleged slander, he says, was uttered at the polling place, 219 Ninth Avenue, on Sept. 19 last.

In his complaint, which was drawn by Charles L. Hoffman, a brother of Assemblyman Hoffman of the Mazet committee, Glennon alleges that the defendant, with desire and intent to injure him, did, in the hearing of divers good and worthy citizens, utter the following:

" You are handling fraudulent ballots, and you and others working here are a set of thieves, and you are a d—d thief, and I will put you in prison."

It was stated at Mr. Hoffman's office yesterday that the complaint in the action had been served on Mr. Sheehan, who has twenty days to answer. It is also said that the plaintiff is backed up with countless affidavits made by his friends, who claim to have heard the words, but these are not attached to the complaint.

Mr. Sheehan, when seen yesterday, said that he had not yet been served with the papers in the case, and laughingly added that he would not be likely to evade service.

" The facts," he said, " are these. On the morning of the primaries a friend came to me and told me that fraudulent ballots containing my name at the top and followed by the names of the General Committee of the opposition were being given out at 219 Ninth Avenue. I went there at once and found Glennon acting as Chairman. I asked him where he got the ballots, and he said they all came from Police Headquarters, which he knew to be untrue. A man with me had brought a lot of my ballots, but Glennon said he would not allow them to be placed on the table, and would not give them to voters.

" ' This is a bogus ticket,' I said, picking up one of the fraudulent ballots, ' and I want to know who stands for it?' Glennon said whatever came from headquarters was good enough for him, and then I said, throwing a pile of my ballots on the table, ' This is the work of a d—d thief, and I'd like to know who is responsible.' Glennon still refused to give out the ballots, and I told him that I would attend to his case in the morning and have it brought before the Grand Jury.

" I have by no means given up my plan to prosecute Glennon and others who were responsible for the issuing and distributing of the bogus ballots, and if he thinks he can swerve me by bringing libel suits he has made another mistake, just as the rest of his clan did before. I will go right on in the way I have mapped out."

A number of Mr. Sheehan's friends who were seen yesterday said that in their opinion the suit was a " pure game of bluff," and brought in order to frighten Sheehan from bringing criminal actions.

HORATIO SEYMOUR CLUB'S GIFT.

Portrait of Richard Croker Presented to It by Thomas Carroll.

Some time ago, when the Pequod Club, the old headquarters of the Tammany organization in the Ninth Assembly District, was captured by John C. Sheehan, the picture of Richard Croker, which had long adorned the walls, was taken down. Last night the Tammany Democrats who have remained faithful to the organization established a new club, to be known as the Horatio Seymour Club, the object of which is to continue the fight against Mr. Sheehan. One of the first acts of the new club was to reinstate the picture of Mr. Croker in its place of honor on the wall. It was made quite a ceremony of, and James J. Russell made the presentation speech.

The picture was given to the club by Thomas Carroll. It is a life-size portrait. In making the presentation speech Mr. Russell said:

" For more than twelve years Mr. Croker has been the acknowledged chief of Tammany Hall. He has not escaped the sword of censure. The eye of envy has not failed to cast its malignant glance at his enviable position. He has been traduced and abused unsparingly. His purest motives and sincerest methods have been questioned. Snares have been hung across his pathway; animosity and intrigue have conspired against him; the poisoned shafts of his enemies have been hurled at him, yet, notwithstanding all this, there seems to be little, if any, interruption in the continued success of his remarkable career."

The club indorsed all the Democratic nominees, including the men named by the Sheehan faction for Assemblyman and Alderman. Resolutions pledging the support of the club to these candidates up to the night of election were adopted after that time the fight against Mr. Sheehan will be resumed in preparation for the Spring primaries.

The club, which numbers about 300 members, elected the following officers: President—Frank J. Goodwin; Vice Presidents—Dr. W. J. Stewart, James Taylor, and Frederick C. Kruger; Secretaries—Albert Edward Hull, A. J. Shields, and P. H. Bird; Treasurer—John Noonan; Sergeant at Arms—J. J. Murray.

No Assembly Ticket in Nassau.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 17.—County Clerk Patterson of the County of Nassau has decided that unless ordered to do so he will not print on the official ballots the name of either the Republican or the Democratic nominee for the Assembly. He holds that under a recent decision of Justice Dickey the certificates should not be filed in his office and that there also appears to be nothing in the law permitting the Secretary of State to certify an Assembly nomination to a County Clerk. He says he is ready to join issue at once in the courts, with a view of having the matter definitely settled.

The Governor to Speak for Fusion.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Thursday afternoon, at 2:35 o'clock, Gov. Roosevelt will leave for New York City to keep his engagement to speak for the fusion county ticket at Durland's Riding Academy.

The Governor Goes to Ohio Friday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Friday, at 1 P. M., the Governor will start on his journey for Cincinnati, where he will speak at the request of President McKinley.

Orange Negroes Win a Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 17.—The color line was drawn in the Republican primary held last night in the Second District of the First Ward of Orange. For several years the colored population, which is large in the district, has been demanding recognition. A split in the district party organization gave the colored men their opportunity yesterday, and a third ticket was put in the field at the primary with a full list of candidates for delegates and member of the Republican County Committee. The nominee for member of the County Committee was Dr. J. A. Stillwell, a popular colored practitioner, and his ticket was elected, receiving 64 votes, while the other two tickets received 51 and 37 votes, respectively.

Crown Princess Stephanie's Marriage.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's Vienna correspondent announces that Crown Princess Stephanie, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph, will be married to Count Ellemer Lonyay, nephew of a former Hungarian Prime Minister, in London on Nov. 22.

The field of business

activity is the place to get the new,—the original in your tailoring wants. Every great manufacturer in the English provinces or on the Continent is represented in our stock—and " only the great " for our work demands the " very choice " in everything. Our part to figure your buying mark low.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday granted the application of John R. Fellows, Jr., for a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring William N. Dykman and others, composing the Municipal Civil Service Commission, to grant a certificate of the legality of his appointment as compilation clerk in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears. Mr. Fellows claimed that, as he was appointed before the civil service law of 1899 went into effect, he was subject to the civil service law of 1893. " Section 19 of the civil service law of 1899," Justice Giegerich says, " requires in the case of an employe of a city the certificate of the Municipal Civil Service Commission therein, as to the legality of the appointment, in every case, whether it is made before or after the formation of rules under that act. The form of the certificate, however, is to be the same in each case. Therefore the words, ' in pursuance * * * of the rules made in pursuance of law,' as required in the certificate, can be intended to have application only to such rules as may have been in existence when the particular appointment was made, and are not confined to the rules adopted under the act of 1899. This motion is not opposed upon the ground that the applicant's original appointment was in any way irregular, and the mere fact that he was not appointed under the rules of 1899 does not justify the Commissioners in their refusal to certify that the applicant had been ' employed in pursuance of law, and of the rules made in pursuance of law.' "

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CITY WATER SUPPLY.—Walter R. Smith brought an action in 1896 to recover damages of the City of Brooklyn for the draining of a stream and pond upon his premises at Freeport, L. I. He had made a pond by means of a dam upon the stream, and had made use of both in connection with his farming operations, for the collection and sale of ice, and for boat-building purposes. Nearly half a mile to the south of the pond an aqueduct was constructed by the city to conduct water for its municipal purposes and it supplied the water from a reservoir which was filled by means of wells and pumps upon its own lands. The quantity of water taken in 1895 was over 36,000,000 gallons, and the supply was increased from that time about 6,000,000 gallons yearly. Mr. Smith claimed that his water course and pond were drained and dried up by means of this extensive system of driven wells on the adjacent lands belonging to the municipality, sucking the water from underground channels, which fed the stream. On the first trial in the Queens County Trial Term the complaint was dismissed by direction of the Court. The Second Appellate Division directed a reversal and new trial, holding, by Justice Hatch, that this was an unjustifiable use by the city of the land acquired by it. A verdict in favor of the plaintiff on the second trial was affirmed, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, and that decision is now also affirmed by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray. The court of last resort holds unanimously that the right of the plaintiff to the enjoyment of his running stream and to his pond was absolute, and his right to maintain the action was clear.

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RIGHTS OF A MORTGAGEE.—When John A. Stewart, Charles H. Marshall, and John Crosby Brown, as trustees, and the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, in New York, brought a suit against Frank L. Smith and others for the foreclosure of a mortgage on certain premises, John J. H. Poillon, who had purchased the property subject to the mortgage, sought to compel the plaintiffs to assign the bond and mortgage to himself, with covenants and " without recourse," upon payment of the amount due. It appeared from affidavits presented in opposition to the application that domestic difficulties and differences had arisen between Mr. Poillon and his wife, and that she had refused to join in the execution of a deed of or a mortgage upon these premises. The plaintiffs refused to deliver the assignment, because it was against their rules, and because the attorney for Mrs. Poillon had requested them not to give any assignment. Justice Giegerich yesterday granted the application, holding that this was not a sufficient reason, and that it was clear that if Mr. Poillon should be required to accept merely a satisfaction piece, upon his payment of the mortgage and interest, to avoid the foreclosure, then he would be compelled, so far, to make an additional investment in real estate and subject it to a right of dower in his wife, against his own wishes. Were Mr. Poillon a junior mortgagee, there was no question that the assignment could be demanded of him, and so far as the plaintiffs were concerned the identity of the assignee was immaterial, in the absence of conflicting equities. Justice Giegerich says Mr. Poillon stands in such relation to the property as to be entitled to the relief sought, under the circumstances, upon general principles of equity; and to grant his application involved no hardships upon his wife, who would lose rather than gain by the foreclosure, and who could not be heard to demand that a further investment in real estate could be forced upon her husband to protect his present investment and her own interests.

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THE LAW IN REGARD TO HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERANS.—Robert A. Breckinridge, who was appointed in 1895 by the then Board of Fire Commissioners to be a confidential examiner in the Bureau of the Fire Marshal in the Fire Department of this city, was notified in June, 1898, when the position was abolished, that his services were no longer required, and he was discharged. Having failed in his demand, as a veteran, to be appointed to a position of equal compensation, he instituted mandamus proceedings to compel Fire Commissioner Scannell to make such appointment. The order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court denying the application was affirmed by the Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals has also directed an affirmance by a divided court. The law of 1898 provides that in cities of the first class, if the position held by an honorably discharged soldier or sailor shall become unnecessary or be abolished for reasons of economy, or otherwise, " he shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill, receiving the same compensation therefor." The Court, in an opinion by Judge Gray, holds that this law only requires that the veteran who loses his office through its abolition, is not to be discharged from the public service if there is in any branch of that service a vacant position, with equal emolument, which he is qualified to fill. It does not require, the Court held, that the municipality shall be saddled with unnecessary officials, or that persons in office shall be removed to make room for veterans. Judge Bartlett, in a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Judge Martin, held that the command of the statute was absolute and unqualified to the effect that members of a certain favored class should not be discharged, but transferred, and it would seem as if this mandate was to be obeyed, even if a vacancy must be created for the purpose.

Brooklyn Politicians to Debate.

The dullness of the campaign in Brooklyn was relieved yesterday by the issuing of a challenge by John F. Clarke, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney to Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, to meet him in a public debate on the Commissioner of Records act. Mr. Woodruff promptly accepted the challenge, and the debate is expected to take place at the Academy of Music in the near future. Mr. Clarke, in his challenge, asserts that under the law the County of Kings will have to pay the sum of $500,000 for work which could have been accomplished for $150,000. This is denied by Mr. Woodruff.

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S PLEA

Address to Voters on the Issues of the Local Campaign.

HOPES TO DESTROY TAMMANY

For This Reason It Unites with the Independents, and the Fight Will Be Kept Up Perpetually.

The committee appointed by the recent Republican County Convention to prepare an address to the voters met yesterday at the headquarters of the County Committee and prepared a statement setting forth the claims of the party upon the support of the electors. The paper is signed by John Proctor Clarke, John Ford, Charles S. Davidson, James E. March, Charles Elmore Smith, Francis J. Worcester, Orin C. Frost, Otto A. Rosalsky, Charles Stewart Smith, Elias Goodman, E. W. Bloomingdale, Gherardi Davis, C. N. Bovee, Jr., Clarence W. Bowen, and George W. Wanmaker.

After declaring that the Republicans of the County of New York " present to their fellow-citizens of every part the opportunity, in this impending election, to cast a vote in favor of honest and intelligent local government, as against the immoral and oppressive administration of Tammany Hall," the address continues:

" While the only county officers to be elected are Judges of the several courts and a Sheriff, yet as this is the first purely local election since 1897 judgment may well be passed on two years of unrestricted Tammany rule in this city.

TAMMANY AND THE JUDGES.

" The bold declaration of the leader of Tammany that he expects the Judges upon the bench to ' at least be friendly,' in view of his blunt refusal to renominate an upright Judge in 1896 upon the avowed ground that that Judge had refused to sign an order directly affecting that leader's own pocket, and had refused to remove an accomplished and faithful clerk to make room for a political follower of that leader brings sharply to the attention of all good citizens the vital importance of an honest and fearless judiciary rather than one nominated, controlled, and terrorized by a political boss for his own ends.

" Our ticket has been indorsed by the Independent Labor Party, whose strength is drawn directly and almost entirely from those who have heretofore voted the Tammany ticket. It has been indorsed by the Citizens' Union and by the City Club, organizations representative of the independent sentiment of the community. It goes before the public, therefore, with such strong and general organized support as to give full assurance that if it shall be voted by all those citizens of the county who oppose Tammany it must receive a handsome majority.

" As Republicans we have subordinated every purely partisan interest in the construction of this ticket in the belief that the government of a great municipality should be conducted upon purely business principles. In co-operating for the election of this ticket we ask no man to surrender his convictions upon State or National politics."

The address quotes liberally from the testimony of Richard Croker before the Mazet committee in regard to his position as leader of Tammany Hall and to the nomination of Judges. This is followed by a review of the facts brought out by the investigation.

CITY PAY ROLLS SWELLED.

" It appears," continues the address, " from the sworn reports of the heads of departments, excluding entirely the uniformed force of the Police and Fire Departments and the teachers of the public schools, that on Sept. 1, 1898, there were on the civil pay rolls of the city over 1,000 more officials than on July 1, 1898, at which date the readjustment incidental to consolidation had taken place, and that the salaries of these new employes and the very many increases of salary which had been made added to the pay rolls $1,589,383.23.

" The ' befriending ' scheme of government enters into every public expenditure. A district leader is appointed to office. Straightway most of his family and connections by marriage become public pensioners. The President of the Tax Department appointed his sister-in-law private secretary at $1,700 a year, his brother-in-law a Deputy Commissioner at $3,000, and his son-in-law a chief clerk at $2,500.

" It is the natural consequence of this theory and system of government, touching, as the Tammany leader brazenly admits, not only the head of every department, but even the Judges upon the bench, and controlling every public act in the financial interest in this great organized conspiracy, that every agency of public order is demoralized."

Each city department is taken up in turn and charged with incompetency and extravagance. References are made to the Ramapo water scheme and to the so-called " hold-up " of rapid transit, as follows:

RAMAPO AND RAPID TRANSIT.

" The Department of Water Supply, with the aid of the President of the Board of Public Improvements, attempted suddenly to force through a measure which reversed the long-established practice and policy of the city in respect to the ownership by the city of its own water supply, and, utterly without cause shown, attempted to make a contract running for many years with a water company with no property but vague options and no capital but speculative hopes, involving an expenditure of $200,000,000 merely to get their water to the city limits.

" Notwithstanding the imperative demands for rapid transit, the Corporation Counsel held up for nearly two years the proposed contract and finally approved the same on the eve of election."

The political contributions made by Judges are condemned as follows:

" We are opposed to the assessment of candidates for judicial office. We are opposed to the ' voluntary contributions ' of moneys by such candidates to political leaders and parties. We believe such a practice tends to bring the bench into disrepute and to give color to the charge of the sale of Judgeships.

" As we believe that the safety and security of the State and the individual ultimately rest upon an honest, upright, and fearless judiciary, we condemn the practice of judicial assessments under any name or pretext, and will advocate the passage of laws absolutely prohibiting it. We are in favor of retaining upon the bench Judges who have demonstrated their learning, their fairness, and their integrity, and such men we have nominated."

OPPRESSION OF TAXPAYERS.

The final appeal is made in these words:

" We are opposed to Tammany Hall. Under our present system of government the real property of the citizen is at the mercy of incompetent and partial tax officers, who, by enormous and unequal valuations, arbitrarily and unjustly, under the forms of law, take from him by way of taxation more than he ought to pay, while his favored neighbor pays less. His personal property in house or store is at the mercy of thieves and robbers, which an inefficient and corrupt police neither capture nor punish. His sense of propriety and decency are offended by the open and daily violations of laws to prevent gambling, policselling, policy playing, and wicked resorts of all kinds.

" His burden of taxation is daily growing heavier by increased salaries of innumerable and ever-increasing public servants. He is prevented from fairly and honestly competing in his business if by hook or crook, by political pull or private influence, such business can be directed to a favorite contractor or politician. He sees ignorance and impudence in high places, and all power and patronage unblushingly claimed and exercised by one private citizen, who hesitates not to punish even Judges upon the bench who will not bow the knee or aid him while working for his own pocket all the time.

" The Convention of the Republican Party of the County of New York, putting patriotism above partisanship, has, in union with good citizens opposed to the continued domination in local affairs of a secret society known as Tammany Hall, always in open hostility to good government, nominated a ticket of honest and high-minded men. It enters on this campaign announcing that this year, and the next year in which local officers are to be elected, and the years after that, it will unite with all the forces of good against the forces of evil—against Tammany Hall. It says to each elector, whatever your State or National policy may be, there can be no doubt about our issues here. The bench must be preserved free, fearless, untrammeled, and undefiled. Good government can be obtained by the union of all right-minded men.

" Tammany must be destroyed."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wm Vogel & Son

The Prince Albert.

For day functions nothing replaces it. It's the ideal coat for Sundays. Fabrics, trimmings, style, workmanship and fit should be the very best. We submit for consideration:

At $20.—Oxford Rough Faced Vicuna Prince Albert Coat and Vest; serge lined; silk faced; Vest double breasted.

At $25.—Black Worsted Thibet Prince Albert Coat and Vest; silk lined throughout to the buttonholes; exquisitely finished; Waistcoat double breasted.

At $30.—Oxford and Black Vicuna Prince Albert Coat and Vest; silk lined throughout to the buttonholes; Waistcoat double breasted, embodying the highest degree of sartorial skill.

At $5.00.—A fine line of Fancy Double Breasted Waistcoats, which are properly worn with the Prince Albert Coat.

The best tailors that New York can boast of were employed on the above garments During the dull season—several weeks ago—we employed men that are now turning out very high-priced garments in fashionable Fifth avenue tailoring establishments The tone and style of their handling is evident in these garments.

Broadway and Houston Street.

$3.00 Monarch Pats

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The Patent Leather Shoe That Won't Break Thro'

It is an open secret that our patent leather process is what every shoe man with a grain of ambition has been trying to find out. We own it. We control it. We can make better, surer, safer patent leather shoes and sell them cheaper than any other maker. We're sure of our shoes.

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Imported Wilton Carpetings,

manufactured expressly for them by the best foreign makers. Many of the designs are novel; all are extremely artistic and beautiful; by far the handsomest lot of Imported Carpetings ever seen in this Country.

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS OBTAINABLE AT NO OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

Broadway & 19th Street.

GAELIC SOCIETY'S FESTIVAL.

Irish Mainly Spoken at the Feis Ceoil Agus Seanachas.

The Irish tongue was spoken the greater part of last evening at the Twenty-first annual Feis Ceoil Agus Seanachas (Festival of Music and Talk) of the Gaelic Society. The entertainment was held at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and was presided over by ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Though the address of Judge Daly was in English, the speeches of both the President of the society, Major E. T. McCrystal, and of President John Casey of the Philo-Celtic Society, were in the Gaelic tongue, as was the greater part of the musical programme. Judge Daly, in commencing his remarks, said:

" The language you have just heard is the one in which Ossian san, and Columkille prayed, and Brian cheered his troops to victory on the field of Clontarf. The Gaelic Society was instituted for the preservation of this national tongue, and I look forward to the time when it will be once more the national language of Ireland."

Among the guests on the platform was the Rev. Patrick McFadden of Gweedore, County Donegal, Ireland.

The musical selections were rendered by Mr. William Ludwig, Miss M. G. Miner, soprano; Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, contralto; Herbert Smock, tenor, and Edward O'Mahony, bass.

A cablegram in Irish was received from the Gaelic League of Dublin, expressing the hope of success for the society's cause.

OYSTER SHUCKERS ON STRIKE.

Norfolk Packers Stand Together—Trade Now Partly Paralyzed.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 17.—The oyster shuckers of this port are rapidly going out on strike, about 500 being now idle, in consequence of the decision of the packers not to employ any union men after next Monday. The packers declare that the shuckers cause continuous trouble by meddling and " walking out " every time an objectionable employe is discharged.

By Monday there will be 1,800 shuckers out, as the packers at a meeting held tonight resolved to stand together. The strikers are all colored. The strike has partially paralyzed the oyster trade here. About $15,000 weekly is paid out now, and the lock-out will affect 5,000 people directly. Norfolk's oyster trade is worth $2,000,000 annually.

Orange Valley Hatters' Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 17.—Because of the refusal of the firm to agree to the fifty-five-hours-a-week law of the United Hatters of America, 174 hatmakers in the employ of F. Berg & Co. of Orange Valley went on strike to-day. Nearly 200 hat finishers formerly employed in the Berg shop have been on strike for three weeks. The strikers now refuse to go back to work unless the firm agrees to run its factory in accord with the rules of the union, and the firm declares it will never consent to such a proposition.

ROW IN BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Dr. Nagle at Loggerheads with Members of the Commission.

Dr. John T. Nagle, the Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, is at odds with the members of the commission of which he is the head, and the meeting of that body this afternoon promises to be a lively one. Ernest Harvier, one of the Commissioners, stirred up a row with Dr. Nagle at last Friday's meeting by criticising the work of the bureau and then demanding the election of a permanent Secretary. Mr. Harvier persuaded the other Commissioners to follow his lead, and though Dr. Nagle dissented, the motion was adopted, and one of the Commissioners was chosen temporarily.

This action was taken by Mr. Harvier, it is now said, in order to advance G. P. H. McVay, a twelve-hundred-dollar clerk in the bureau, to the Secretaryship at a larger salary. However that may be, the result was disastrous to McVay, for on the following day Dr. Nagle sent him a letter telling him that he was out of a job, the ground given being that of insubordination. Now McVay and his abettors say they will try to have the Mayor oust Dr. Nagle.

Dr. Nagle yesterday admitted that he had dismissed McVay for insubordination and " for the good of the service." In reply to the criticisms of the Commissioners he pointed out the drafts of forms which have been prepared by an undersized and inferior force of clerks under his direction. These forms cover a great number of subjects and are, after they have been approved by the Mayor, to be filled out by the heads of the several executive departments, and the information is to be printed.

As to the election of a Secretary, the charter grants no such right to the commission, power to select employes being vested in the chief of the bureau. The charter further requires the commission to meet at least once a month, which it has not done, according to the minutes.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The State Commerce Commission held another hearing yesterday at the Produce Exchange. One of the witnesses examined was Nathan Guilford, Traffic Manager of the New York Central. Mr. Guilford testified that the Pennsylvania Road maintained a differential rate of 2 cents in favor of Philadelphia and 3 cents in favor of Baltimore, as against New York, on all freight except grain. He denied the existence of a traffic agreement between the Boston and Albany and New York Central.

He expressed the opinion that the Pennsylvania would choose a rate war rather than give up the Philadelphia differential. The New York Central would be willing, he declared, to reduce its New York rate in order to do away with the Philadelphia and Baltimore differentials. The witness favored pooling, because, he said, it would assure the business man that rates would be invariable.

The commission will hold another session at the same place this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

The Central Stops Using Soft Coal.

President William F. King of the Merchants' Association yesterday received a letter from President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company saying that he had given instructions that the use of soft coal on the Central's boats in this harbor be stopped immediately. He said that the passenger engines of the road coming into the city used anthracite coal, and the freight engines used coke. He also said that he would be glad to follow up any complaints against the Central's engines or boats for using soft coal.

Union Pacific Stock Increased.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 17.—The Union Pacific Railway Company to-day filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, increasing the capital stock $32,718,000; bringing the total up to $100,178,000. The fee paid the State is $8,271.

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PRESIDENT IN MICHIGAN

Hears the Dewey Cannons Boom a Welcome at Three Oaks.

KALAMAZOO'S ODD FUNCTION

Commercial Travelers' Fair and Carnival There Helped the Citizens to Greet the Party.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 17.—The President's first stop after leaving Chicago on his journey East was made at Three Oaks.

Every one within a radius of ten miles of that town apparently turned out to greet President McKinley at 6 o'clock this evening, as he passed through here, bound East. The competition for the cannon contributed to aid the Maine monument fund, by Admiral Dewey, was won by Three Oaks, and the cannon was in full play when the President and his Cabinet were escorted through files of school children, waving small flags, to a stand near the car. The President spoke briefly, and introduced the Cabinet. All were cheered heartily.

At Niles the President made the following speech to the citizens:

"The name of your town is a very familiar one to me. It is the name of the town in which I was born, in Ohio. So that some of the sweetest and pleasantest memories of my boyhood days are associated with the name.

"I am glad to feel, from the presence of this large assembly at this time of the evening, the assurance that you are here because of your devotion to your country. In your welcome to the Chief Executive of the Nation you express your love and loyalty to the Government over which, by your suffrages, he presides."

At Battle Creek President McKinley spoke briefly to a large audience from a stand facing the square behind the railway station. A file of Michigan volunteers who served in Cuba was drawn up around the platform. The President spoke as follows:

"I recall with the pleasantest memories a former visit I made to this city. Then you gave me a welcome, and a gracious welcome. To-night so far surpasses the former demonstration that I can do no less than to tell you that it deeply and profoundly moves my heart.

"On the occasion of my last visit I was discussing before the American people certain great economic questions. These questions for the time at least have been settled, and I think happily settled. I come to you to-night to speak to you in a single sentence the gratitude of my heart for the splendid patriotism exhibited by the American people in the past eighteen months.

"Michigan was not only great in her devotion to country in the civil war, but when the war with Spain came she was quick to respond to the call of the country, and her regiments were ready to do and die for the honor of the Government, and to relieve the people of Cuba from an oppression under which they had suffered for so many years. Michigan remained with us in the war until peace came. Michigan will stand with us until the rebellion is suppressed in Luzon and the flag of the Union floats in triumph over every foot of territory in that island."

Kalamazoo entertained the Presidential party in a novel way this evening.

A carnival and street fair were in progress. The United Commercial Travelers, 2,500 strong, were delegated to furnish the entertainment. Senator Burrows met the President at Chicago, and was reinforced by another committee at Niles.

President McKinley spoke at Jackson at 10:45 to-night. Several thousand persons heard him, and cheered him to the echo. The train left at 10:55 for Cleveland.

FROM MILWAUKEE TO CHICAGO.

The President Talks from His Train on the Philippine Question and the Return of Prosperity.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Notwithstanding the fact that President McKinley did not retire until 4 o'clock this morning, when he returned from the banquet given by the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, he was up bright and early, and at 9:30 o'clock the party was driven out to the National Soldiers' Home, in the extreme western portion of Milwaukee.

Arriving at the home the President's salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the First Light Battery, Wisconsin National Guard. The Presidential party made a circuit of the grounds in carriages. The President addressed a few words of greeting to the veterans, saying, in substance, that he had no time to make a speech, but that it gave him a great deal of pleasure to meet and greet his old comrades. He expressed the wish that the soldiers present convey to their sick comrades his very best wishes for their speedy recovery.

On the way from the Soldiers' Home to the train the President stopped at the E. E. Allis Company's iron foundry and made the following remarks to the 2,000 artisans there:

"As I have been journeying through the country I have been greeted with a warm cordiality by my fellow-citizens, but at no place have I had a reception that has given me more genuine pleasure, more real satisfaction, than the greeting of this city's workingmen and of this great establishment.

"I congratulate you upon the prosperity of the country. I congratulate you that employment now waits upon labor, and labor does not longer wait on employment.

"The employer is looking for the laborer and the laborer not for the employer; and I am glad to note from one end of the country to the other a universal demand for labor. I thank you more than I can find words to express for your generous greeting, and, wishing you all good morning, I bid you good-bye."

The President bade farewell to the Wisconsin metropolis a few minutes after 11 o'clock, bound for Chicago.

PATRIOTIC AND PROSPEROUS.

The Presidential train arrived at Racine at 11:50 o'clock. Several thousand people greeted Mr. McKinley, who spoke from the rear platform of the train as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I would be indifferent, indeed, to all human sensibilities if I was not moved by the welcome of this great assemblage of my countrymen. I am glad to stand in this city of diversified industries and busy toilers and look into the faces of the people who have made your city what it is.

"This is a Nation of high privileges and great opportunities. We have the free schools, the open Bible, the freedom of religious worship and conviction without restraint. We have the broadest opportunity for investment, with every door open. The humblest among you may aspire to the highest place in public favor and confidence.

"As a result of our splendid free institutions, the great body of men who control public affairs in State and Nation, who control the great business enterprises of the country, the railroads, and other great industries, came from the humble American home and from the ranks of the plain people of the United States.

"I have no sympathy with that sentiment which would divide my countrymen into classes. I have no sympathy with that sentiment which would put the rich man on the one side and the poor man on the other—labor on one side and capital on the other—because all of them are equal before the law, all of them have equal power in the conduct of the Government.

"Every man's vote in the United States is the equal of every other on that supreme day when we choose rulers and Congresses and Governors and Legislatures. Our citizens may accumulate great wealth, and many of them do, but they cannot take it with them, nor can they entail it from generation to generation. He who inherits must keep it by his own prudence or sagacity. If he does not, it is divided up among his fellows.

"My fellow-citizens, I am here only to speak a word of thanks and of gratitude for this welcome. Our country is more prosperous to-day than it has ever been before. It is more patriotic at this hour than at any hour in all our history. Our thoughts, our prayers, go to the brave men in the distant islands of the sea who are upholding the flag of our country in honor.

"And while they are doing that we will uphold them. All hostilities will cease in the Philippines when those who commenced them will stop, and they will not cease until our flag, representing liberty, humanity, and civilization, shall float triumphantly in every island of the archipelago under the undisputed and acknowledged sovereignty of the Republic of the United States."

THE FILIPINOS MUST YIELD.

Citizens of Kenosha greeted the Presidential party at 12:25 this afternoon. The President spoke from the rear platform of his car and was cheered heartily throughout.

He said: "My fellow-citizens, I very much appreciate and value the great receptions which have been accorded to the members of my official family and myself as we have journeyed through our vast country.

"I never meet a great concourse of people like the one which stands before me, representative as it is of American life and character, carrying the flag of our country borne by the veterans of the civil war, and by the newer soldiers of the Spanish war, and behold the people who love the country in their hearts, that I do not feel that the free institutions which were so wisely established by the fathers will be forever safe in the hands of the American people.

"I am glad to be in this busy hive of industry, where every man can find work and wages, where all the people are contented and happy and prosperous, and where all of them love the flag and would have it sustained wherever it floats. The patriotism of the country was never higher than at this moment, and there is just one thing in the mind of every true American to-day, and that is that our flag which has been assailed in the Philippines shall be triumphant, and those who assail it shall be defeated.

"And hostilities in that distant Island of Luzon will cease whenever all the people recognize the authority and sovereignty of the United States."

CHEERED BY ENCOURAGING WORDS.

The Presidential train was greeted by an immense crowd at Waukegan this afternoon. Hundreds of school children were massed about the platform from which the President spoke, and all of them had been provided with flags. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

The President said:

"Mr. Mayor and my fellow-citizens: I thank you one and all for the words of welcome spoken in your behalf by the Mayor of this enterprising city. I am always glad to meet the people whom it is my privilege and honor for the time to serve.

"I am glad to confess in any presence that I never meet my countrymen in public assembly that I am not assisted in the great responsibilities which by your suffrages I am carrying, and that I am not strengthened by such commingling with them.

"The councils in a Government like ours are always noble and unselfish. The will of the people is the law of the land, and I am glad to know not only what my countrymen are thinking about, but to be advised by them always of what they think is right and what is best in administration and government. For, after all, the great body of the people have a single interest, that of having their Government wisely, faithfully, and honestly administered. They have little care for mere individuals, except as the individual may serve them best and may best represent the principles which are dear to them in Governmental policy.

"Above all else you want your Government administered with integrity and for the equal benefit of all. You want your Government not to be the representative of one class of people, or still another class of people, but of all the people, and to embody in that Government the best and the noblest aspirations of all.

"And so I shall go back to the great duties of my office cheered by your encouraging words, strengthened by your happy faces, in which I read devotion to country and an increasing love for free institutions. I shall go back feeling that I carry with me the purposes which are in your hearts; and if I can carry those purposes into public administration, then I will achieve the highest office of a public servant.

"I think I know—I am sure I know—what is uppermost in every mind here to-day. You are thinking of your country—not of its interests here at home, for with them you are fairly satisfied and feel that they are secure. You are thinking of the vast interests of the Government in the new possessions which have come to us by the fortunes of war.

"Your hearts go out to the brave men in the distant islands of the Pacific, where they are maintaining the sovereignty of the United States over a territory ceded to us by Spain by a treaty which has the solemn sanction, not only of the ratifying power of the Senate, but of the entire Congress of the United States.

"I cannot, my fellow-citizens, misread your purpose and your conception of public duty. I am endeavoring, as I am bound to do by the Constitution of the United States, to execute the law in every foot of territory that belongs to us. Rebellion has been raised against your authority in a territory that is as much our own as Alaska or the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States, and that rebellion will be put down and the authority of the United States will be made supreme.

"Some people say the President is carrying on an unholy war in the Philippines—an unholy war to uphold

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MR. MAZET'S DISTRICT THE ISSUE.

There will be more interest and excitement in the Nineteenth Assembly District this year than in any contest elsewhere in the city. There Mr. MAZET has been nominated by the Republicans and Mr. STEWART by the Citizens' Union, and Tammany has indorsed the latter. The Republicans stake nearly all their prestige in the city on the re-election of the Chairman of the investigating committee, and the Democrats are naturally as eager to defeat him.

If this were the sole issue, the voters of the city and even those of the district might regard the result with some indifference. Neither the Republican machine in its anxiety for Mr. MAZET's vindication nor the Tammany machine in its desire to drive him from the Assembly commands the respect of intelligent citizens. The attitude of the Tammany people especially is wearisome and disgusting. Their active campaign in the district will do more for Mr. MAZET than the Republican organization with Gov. ROOSEVELT's zealous aid can do for him. The appearance of Register FROMME as a conspicuous champion of the Tammany cause is peculiarly inept, for on the stand before the committee he proved himself to be one of the most violent and vulgar of the officials who have persistently insulted and defied the Legislature of the State through its representatives. This offense is serious enough, but if Mr. MAZET and his committee had had a proper sense of the dignity of their position, with the force of character to assert it, and a clear conscience, they could easily have protected themselves and the Legislature from the outrages inflicted by Mr. FROMME and his bullying set. The worst offense of the Tammany officials and leaders, from Mr. CROKER down, has been that they have persistently evaded investigation and refused to tell the truth about their conduct of the offices intrusted to them by the people. They now ask that Mr. MAZET shall be defeated for trying to "blacken the name" of the city. It is they who have blackened it, and Mr. MAZET is to be blamed because he has failed to trace the stain to its source, and particularly because he has stopped his efforts when it became plain that the leaders of his own party would be involved.

Back of the issue whether Mr. MAZET shall be re-elected lies one of far greater importance. It is whether Mr. STEWART, an honest and capable and courageous man, absolutely independent of either of the discredited and mischievous machines, loyally and worthily representing the principle of the supreme interest of the city as the controlling object of political action in elections affecting the city, shall be sent to the Legislature at a time when the interests of the city are sure to be involved in legislation. On that issue the duty of the voters seems to us plain. We believe that Mr. STEWART will make in every way a better and more useful member of the Assembly than Mr. MAZET. The Governor is coming to the district to-morrow to plead for the latter. He will doubtless ask that Mr. MAZET be returned on the ground that he will stand by the Governor in all his measures for the good government of the city. But he can count on Mr. STEWART more safely than on Mr. MAZET in any measure really for the good of the city, for Mr. STEWART will be absolutely free from the dictation or influence of the Platt machine, and he will be equally free from the influence or dictation of the Croker machine. And we may add, with all respect for the Governor, that Mr. STEWART's independence will be very useful when the time comes, as it is likely to come, that the Assembly will have to choose between the Governor and the Republican machine.

In our judgment Mr. STEWART represents in the Nineteenth District the same principle that Mr. Low represented in the canvass of 1897. Mr. MAZET represents the principle that in that canvass was represented by Mr. TRACY. And it is significant that in the investigation he has been conducting, the most important feature was the abruptness with which it stopped when the trail led to the door of Mr. TRACY's office. Had Mr. MAZET had the courage to follow that and all similar trails, had he been as eager to expose all wrongdoing in his own party as he was to expose that of his opponents, he would have established a claim to unanimous re-election, but the claim would not have been recognized by the Republican organization. As it is, he has chosen to make himself a purely partisan candidate, and as such, with the evidence he has given of the power of the party machine over him, he is not a safe trustee of the interests of the city in the Legislature.

He is the candidate of a machine that he has served. Mr. STEWART is the candidate of the Citizens' Union, indorsed by a machine that knows he will not serve it. The difference is decisive.

THE YACHT "RACE."

That was a misfortune for much more than the immediate sufferer which the Shamrock underwent yesterday within twenty minutes or so after the start. All experts are agreed that it is a misfortune that might have happened to anybody, that might have happened to her rival. Your big jibtopsail is well known to be a sparbreaker of the most formidable kind. You carry the thing "exclusively at owner's risk" if you carry it to windward in a fresh breeze, and with even the least little bubble of a sea. And yesterday it happened that the Shamrock dived into a little jump of a sea, and came up, thanks or not thanks to a coinciding puff of wind, without any topsail, and finally without any topmast, and lay, a comparative cripple, at the mercy of her antagonist. It is too bad. There was no glory to be got by beating her. It was really not "sportsmanlike" to take advantage of the advantage. Nevertheless, it seemed that the Columbia was bound to take a "sail-over."

All the same, we wish she had not done it. It is quite true that the articles of agreement under which the race was sailed provide that each boat was to "stand by her own accidents," and that the respective owners had agreed that the races were to be sailed according to "the rigor of the game," and that there was to be none of what is known, in the dialect of our esteemed yellow contemporaries, as "the chivalric racket." All the same, fighting a cripple is a pastime which does not thrill an honorable athlete, and the managing owner, the skipper, and the crew of the Columbia could not have derived from the sail-over of yesterday anything like the satisfaction in life that they derived from the race of the day before. And this in spite of the facts that the sky was just as blue and the breeze was just as true and a good deal stronger, so much stronger as to make a yachtsman's heart glad within him, and to induce him soothly to swear that if a boat could not go then she could never go at all.

Doubtless the managing owner of the Columbia considered himself bound by his agreement not to waive the advantage that chance had given him, not to forbear going over the course as he would have done had there been a contest. He had his agreement with his antagonist, and he may have thought himself under obligations to the people who had betted money on the race not to throw away their money, and to the people who had gone down to the sea in excursion boats to give them even a one-sided run for their money. But really, the man who bets money upon a yacht race is entitled to no sort of consideration that does not include a real test of the merits of the boats, which was not to be had yesterday. And as for the excursionists, they would have yelled themselves hoarse with patriotic pride if the Columbia had either taken in her racing flag and proceeded to an "exhibition" or borne away and come back to the starting line as soon as her antagonist was seen to be disabled. In the whole history of the contest for the America's Cup nothing has done so much toward cementing the Anglo-American "understanding" as Sir RICHARD SUTTON's remark, when the judges offered him a "sail-over": "We don't want a walk-over; we want a race." Evidently Mr. ISELIN did not feel himself at liberty to emulate this chivalry, and it is rather a pity that he did not.

Nevertheless, the performance of the Columbia, all by herself, was very noteworthy, and shows how good a race there would have been but for the Shamrock's accident. She sailed, according to the ordinary computation for the dead beat to windward, over thirty-three miles and more of water, on three points of sailing, and she did the distance in a few minutes over three hours and a half. If it had been she that had been disabled and the British boat that had been able to go over the course, doubtless the Shamrock would have done approximately as well. But the speed of the Columbia over a triangular course which had been logged is much more impressive than the guesses of the skippers of tugboats as to the speed of either boat, and these guesses are all that we have had to go by hitherto, at least about the speed of the challenger. The boats built to compete for the America's Cup may not be of much use for any other purpose. In fact, we know that they are not. But as racing machines, and for the purpose of making high speed under sail, on every point of sailing, it must be admitted that they "fulfill the purpose of their creation."

TO PERPETUATE THE ARCH.

The meeting held on Monday showed that the project for the "perpetuation," as it is rather inaccurately called, of the Dewey arch, has fallen among practical men, who know how such an undertaking should be gone about, and are preparing to go about it in the right way. We have already pointed out the futility of appealing, in the first instance, to "popular subscription." What is desirable in the first instance, and even necessary, is to identify with the project of preservation men who are known to be able from their own resources to make it successful, and who would not, for their own credit, suffer it to fail. A very promising beginning in this direction seems to have been made at the meeting on Monday. The men in charge may be trusted to find out whether that feeling exists among the rich men of New York in what may be called "paying quantities."

In point of fact, it is the public spirit of the rich men of New York which is on its trial. The arch itself is not on its trial at all. It has been acclaimed by everybody, from "the man in the street" up to critics and connoisseurs like Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, who has contributed an interesting appreciation of it to The Evening Post, as far better than anything we had a right to expect from our sculptors; as something which, in the actual circumstances, would scarcely have been excelled in capitals far more famous for artistic performance than New York. Now, if the business men, say of Chicago, had as strong and convincing a guarantee of the merits of a work of public art and of its value as a municipal embellishment, as the business men of New York have in respect to this arch, nobody who has watched their procedures can doubt that within a week they would insure its perpetuation. Will the business men of New York, the rich men of New York, whether active business men or "rentiers," living on inherited or secured incomes, do as much for New York as the rich men of Chicago could be relied on with absolute confidence to do for Chicago? That is a very interesting and a very suggestive question.

AN INVITATION TO "HUSTLE."

The statement is made by a Republican newspaper that at the recent Republican primary elections in New York County only 15 per cent. of the voters of that party participated in the choice of delegates who afterward nominated the candidates to be voted for at the approaching election.

There is double cause for disappointment in this, apart from that to be found in the culpable neglect of citizens to use their newly acquired privilege to assist in making candidates who will make for good government in the event of their election. It reveals a loss of familiarity with the danger of leaving everything to "bosses," little and great, and it suggests discouragement for those who fancied that the primary election law would alone prove to be a panacea for the ills suffered through monopoly of nominations by sordid, trafficking, and corrupt "bosses."

As it is, the Republican "bosses" have had their way, so far as they chose to assert it. It is true they have been constrained, by considerations of possible success, to accept the nomination of Judge BARRETT, which only serves to show that "bosses" are not always insensible to merit and that virtue in the selection of candidates that invites approval. It does not seem to be worth while, however, to attempt to show that the primary law was in any way useful or helpful in bringing about the nomination of Judge BARRETT by both Democrats and Republicans.

It is evident that some of the Republican Party leaders are alarmed. The apathy suggested by the non-participation of Republicans in the primary elections is found again in the analysis of the registration returns for the first two days of the enrollment. The gentlemen at Republican State Committee headquarters find that the registration for two days in 1899, as compared with the corresponding days in 1898, shows a loss of 14.4 per cent. in Manhattan and the Bronx, 10.9 per cent. in Brooklyn, 6 per cent. in Queens, and 2 per cent. in Richmond, or an average loss of 12.4 per cent. in Greater New York.

While this might suggest Democratic as well as Republican lack of interest in the contests about to occur, the Republican discovery that the loss runs up to 29.2 per cent. in the Twenty-fifth District, to 24.4 per cent. in the Twenty-seventh District, to 20.2 per cent. in the Twenty-ninth, to 18.9 per cent. in the Fifth, and 15.6 per cent. in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts, and that there has been an average loss greater than 14.4 per cent., the loss for the county, while the highest percentage of Democratic loss is less than the highest Republican loss, it is not surprising to hear Republican admissions about the necessity for "hustling" the voters to the registry next Friday and Saturday.

Voters who have for so long a time been deprived of the privilege of participating in the choice of candidates cannot, in the absence of a stirring issue, be expected to recover at once the unused faculty, nor can the managers reasonably hope to create anxiety by appeals to the voters to "hustle" in a matter in which they may feel that they are not much more useful than so many pawns.

If the calculations of the Republican managers suggest one thing rather more than another it must be that Mr. PLATT expects to lose rather than gain members of the Assembly from Manhattan.

"DIVIDED WE FALL."

The late Captain Bunsby, who was a philosopher rather than a mariner, and Col. W. J. BRYAN, who is a philosopher rather than a military man or a politician, would have discovered a mutual likeness if the lamented Bunsby could have been spared to meet with and listen to Col. BRYAN as the latter spoke at Bardwell, Ky., on Monday morning. Captain Bunsby, with "one stationary and one revolving eye," would scarcely have been able with his peculiar style of beauty to attract an audience in a State famous for its fine women, men, and horses, nor would the possession of a very red face and a proneness to extreme taciturnity be likely to add, in Kentucky, to the attractiveness or power to convince of a political visitor.

Col. BRYAN's philosophy, however, somehow reminds us of the philosophy of the ancient mariner who fell a victim to the wiles of Mrs. MacStinger. "If as how," the Colonel says, "we divide, we shall encourage the Republicans and may lose. If as how we unite, we shall encourage the Democrats, and if we be not counted out, we may win."

Captain Bunsby could not have been more logical or convincing. Neither BLACKBURN nor his friend JACK CHINN would venture to challenge either Bunsby or BRYAN, one with his single rolling eye and the other with two eyes that roll harmoniously with his silvery and oracular speech.

But there certainly is some danger to somebody in Kentucky in whom Col. BRYAN is interested. There are two Democratic candidates for Governor. There are in the State about 500,000 voters. In 1896 half the number of voters, plus 218, voted for McKINLEY for President. A year later the Democrats united and beat the Republicans by 18,354. Infuriated over the "methods" of GOEBEL, one of the Democratic candidates, spurning him personally as well as politically, the opposing Democrats, to whom Col. BRYAN is appealing, with the injunction that "to win's the thing," threaten to give to BROWN, the opposition Democratic candidate, enough votes to discourage forever the Goebel "method" of compelling a nomination.

"If as how" this thing which Col. BRYAN protests against as deplorable, but which the supporters of BROWN persist in not deploring, should be persisted in, even Captain Bunsby would be compelled to admit that it would be superfluous to talk about counting out a Democrat in Kentucky. And after the State campaign in Kentucky is over, and Col. BRYAN is still disposed to insist upon making the campaign of 1900 on the Chicago platform of 1896, it will be entirely proper to remind him of his own words at Bardwell: "You cannot whip the Republicans by dividing the Democratic Party."

There is one candidate on the Republican ticket in Kings County who is entitled to the support of all citizens who value ability, integrity, courage, and fidelity in the administration of the law. It is the candidate for District Attorney, HIRAM R. STEELE. He is the present incumbent of the office, to which he was appointed by Gov. ROOSEVELT for the express and avowed purpose of securing the most thorough prosecution of certain Republicans who had been accused of corruption in various forms. THE TIMES heartily approved the appointment at the time it was made, has had no occasion to change its opinion since, and believes that the best interests of the community would be served by Mr. STEELE's election. He is the type of man who does not seek office and to whom the office ought to be made to go on every convenient occasion. An able and successful practitioner, he has nothing to gain from his place but the opportunity to continue the service he has already rendered. The fact that Mr. STEELE is an ardent and convinced Republican only makes his impartial service the more creditable and the more desirable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Balancing as carefully as possible the rather contradictory accounts of the happenings on board the Nutmeg State, one gets the impression that the crew, as a whole, behaved neither very well nor very ill, but still stronger is the impression that its several members did about as they chose and that no adequate provision had been made for meeting an emergency unusual, indeed, but far from unprecedented or safely negligible. The officers and all the men on board who, by stretching the word a little, could be called sailors, seem to have been brave, well-intentioned, and capable of self-sacrifice, but nobody had, or at least exercised, any visible control over the casual freight handlers, and the launching of the boats was done in a haphazard way that betrayed utter lack of training in such work and made inevitable the accidents that occurred. If a storm had been raging, or if the steamer had been further from land and assistance, it is almost certain that the proportion of survivors to victims would have been reversed. Coming so soon after the wreck of the Scotsman, which was accompanied by similar scenes of confusion, this disaster should emphasize the need of something more than traditions to maintain the proud records of English-speaking seamen. It will not do to forget that though modern steamers, when all goes well, are little more than moving hotels and temporary warehouses for merchandise, yet they are also vessels exposed to all the ancient hazards of the sea and dependent for an approach to safety on the competency and subordination of their crews. It will not do to relax discipline or to lighten responsibility. The men on the Nutmeg State who misbehaved are known and within reach. Why should they escape with vague denunciations? If it is true that they refused to obey orders after the fire broke out, they are mutineers and should pay the heavy penalties which the law provides for that form of crime. Apparently, however, no action against them is contemplated, and it is to be feared that there will be no more boat drills on the Sound steamers than before.

—One of the London papers is of the opinion that the yacht races excite very different emotions in England and the United States. Here, the feeling is "one of warmest enthusiasm"; there, "it amounts to no more than keen curiosity." The explanation given of this diversity is curious. It seems that we recognize in the Columbia "an officially authenticated National representative," while the Shamrock is "due to the enterprise of one individual as distinguished from a national enterprise, and the public sentiment is inevitably and materially modified by the fact." According to this paper, the result is that while Englishmen are much interested in the result of the contest, they are deprived of that very keen pleasure which has hitherto accompanied their excitement. In short, it is not so much a national interest that moves them as "for the reasons stated, and for some others which need not be mentioned," a curiosity as to which of the two types of yacht will prove to be successful "under the somewhat unequal conditions laid down." By this time none of our readers can be in doubt as to which one of the London papers it is that furnishes these quotations. Such a mingling of gross misinformation and cowardly malice is possible only for The Globe. It is a journal without a peer in all the world. Even Paris cannot equal it.

—It will seem to many, we think, that in making "The Children of the Ghetto" what it is, Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL has utilized his knowledge of a race and a religion in a way to tempt criticism at once just and severe—has, as it were, betrayed confidences made to him, not as a novelist or a playright, but as a man born and bred in a certain faith. Mr. ZANGWILL has always emphasized the fact that he is a Jew. Thereby he voluntarily assumed, both toward his own people and toward others, an especially heavy responsibility. His co-religionists can fairly demand from him a loyalty beyond question or suspicion, and to the followers of other faiths he owes absolute accuracy when he undertakes to explain the peculiarities of his own to them. "The Children of the Ghetto" meets neither of these demands. Its author presents the most sacred of Jewish rites, not in their highest, but in their lowest phases, not as a plea for respect, but as an excuse for laughter. This is disloyalty. He repeatedly ignores both the probabilities and the possibilities of Jewish life, and this is to misinform and mislead such of his auditors as he does not grieve or offend. Of course, no hard and fast line can ever be drawn between the facts of personal knowledge and experience which the artist may use with propriety and those which he should hold sacred from any artistic exploitation. But that a distinction of this sort does nevertheless exist, real though constantly changing with motive and circumstance, would hardly be denied, even by those who claim for the artist the widest liberty in the choice of his material. If, in the effort to display his talent or his genius, and to win the rewards, monetary and other, of such display, he passes the wavering limits of taste and decency, his offense is a most grave one. Of this offense all sensitive playgoers, whatever their creed, will be sure to convict the author of "The Children of the Ghetto."

—Doubt it who may, there is such a creature as a "Camden viveur," and the creature possesses the power of speech. As authority for these apparently absurd statements, we have The Philadelphia Record, a well-intentioned and fairly trustworthy newspaper. It seems that the "Camden viveur" came—or perhaps was brought in a crate—to New York while Admiral DEWEY was here, and on returning to his home or his lair or his den or whatever it may be that a "Camden viveur" lives in, by some means or other conveyed to The Record his—or its—impressions of the hero's appearance. The Record, for reasons of its own and unrevealed, prints the impressions, and we quote them as casting light on the "Camden viveur's" interesting and peculiar nature. "I saw DEWEY. I conversed with him. He had his hand on my shoulder—on this one, the left—here, just over the shoulder blade. I observed him well. His gray morning coat and waistcoat were not excellent. They did not balance, and the waistline was not well marked. They cost no more than $50, I am sure. His patent leather boots were pointed, actually pointed. I shuddered when my eye fell on them, and mentally put their price at $5. His collar was good in shape, but was laundered with a gloss and by machinery. All collars should be laundered by hand and have no gloss, of course. His tie was made—he had not tied it himself! You can buy such ties anywhere for half a dollar—only, of course, you wouldn't." Everybody has long known what no man is to his valet. Now everybody will know what Admiral DEWEY is and is not to a "Camden viveur." For all we can say it is very valuable knowledge. The Philadelphia Record seemed to attach some importance to it.

THE NEW BUILDING CODE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Immediately after the Windsor Hotel fire Mr. Brady stated that he knew the building was a firetrap, and that he knew of many other equally dangerous buildings, but that the present building laws did not give him power to make these houses reasonably safe. Thereupon three different lawyers were hurrying to Albany to have some romantic and wonderful legislation enacted to remedy the defects in the law. I pointed out in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which you were good enough to publish, that there were no more laws needed, and quoted the sections which gave the Commissioner of Buildings all the power necessary. That I was correct Mr. Brady himself has since admitted, for the new Building Code just incorporates, without altering a single word or adding a new provision bearing on this point, the old and present law.

Now, the fact that I was once an employe of the Building Department need not discredit my opinions on the building laws or matters of fact connected with their violation. I might as well retort that Mr. Brady should be discredited because he was charged before the new committee with accepting a twelve-hundred-dollar piano for not seeing certain violations of that same law. But I think an intelligent discussion of matters of such interest might be carried on without imputing any unworthy motive. This new building code will be discussed, and no one should be more anxious to take part in the discussion than the head of the Building Department.

I am surprised to see the effrontery of some of the city officials who are complaining about the injury to the business of their departments caused by a few hours' attendance at the sessions of the Mazet committee, while all the Summer through, at the chowder party and race track, you could find more of these officials than have yet appeared at any one time before the committee. WILLIAM MILLER.

New York, Oct. 14, 1899.

NINTH AVENUE EXPRESS TRAINS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The elevated railroad (Ninth Avenue) runs what it calls express trains, and there is a regular schedule for each station, but any one depending upon finding one of these trains at any one of the stations on schedule time will be vastly disappointed. I have taken the elevated trains at Seventy-second Street station for three years, and in all that time I have not once known of an express train being within five minutes of the correct time—and it is oftener more. This morning the 8 o'clock train did not arrive until ten minutes past. Now, as the time gained by the express trains over the regular Ninth Avenue way trains, between Seventy-second Street and Rector Street, is only about ten minutes, and if a person goes to catch the 8 o'clock train on the time scheduled and has to wait until ten minutes past, of what use are the express trains?

Sometimes by taking a way train at the same time given for an express I have arrived at Rector Street before the express. As these trains start only a short distance above Seventy-second Street, even though they leave One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, there is no excuse for their being late a minute, or, if there is, what is the use of publishing schedules at stations and misleading the public? F.

New York, Oct. 16, 1899.

BOURKE COCKRAN MISINFORMED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to thank you very sincerely for the editorial "The Boer and the British," appearing in to-day's (Sunday) TIMES. You have said many hard things about us on the Transvaal question, but in a just and strictly impartial manner.

The editorial I refer to will appeal to the intelligence of all right-thinking Americans. To me it comes as the Balm of Gilead, as I was incensed at the great distortion of facts in the speech of the Hon. Bourke Cockran at Carnegie Hall, especially as it is of the utmost importance that the education of the American mind on South African affairs should be carried out on strictly truthful lines. I find everywhere the greatest ignorance on South African matters; then, Sir, for God's sake let those who pose as educators of the public mind speak the truth. Will Bourke Cockran state what offices under the English cannot be held by Catholics? Will he state where he got his information in re the ratio of Englishmen and Boers in the Transvaal? Will he disprove the fact that the Transvaal is but a republic in name? My daughter, who is only now ten years old, eight of which were spent among the Dutch of South Africa, can give him some interesting information about the social and moral characteristics of the Boer. Study up the question, Mr. Cockran, before you essay another eloquent outpouring of sympathy for the Boers. This quotation from your editorial is capital:

"To attack Britain at any time and about anything, and with a minimum of references to the specific merits of the case."

My residence in South Africa, for many years spent right among the Boers, has given me a practical knowledge of the case at issue, but as you, Sir, state, it is the advance of civilization against foes who have made no use of the splendid opportunities God has given them, who have spurned the noble act of England in 1881, and whose piety is akin to hypocrisy. Any attempt to cause ill-feeling between America and England on this question is to be deplored.

As you state in concluding your able editorial: "No countries stand together to-day like England and America for the peace and progress of the world." Thank God for that.

EDMUND L. FINNINGLEY,
New York, Oct. 15, 1899.

THE DEWEY ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the beautiful arch erected to commemorate Admiral Dewey's victory shall be reproduced in more enduring form is to be accepted as a matter of course. Discussion will therefore be limited to the proper site for it.

There is perhaps no other place in the city where the arch would be seen daily by more of the residents of Greater New York, including the Jersey suburbs, than on the spot where it now stands.

A memorial so beautiful and inspiring as this should not be hidden in some remote part of the city, where it may be seen only by making a special journey to it. The Dewey parade was more than a transitory spectacle. It was a great historic pageant, marking an epoch whose significance is not even yet fully comprehended. In no way can the memories of those triumphal ceremonies be so well preserved as by locating the arch permanently where it is.

But whatever site is finally chosen, the arch should not be placed in or near the Park. Central Park is already overcrowded with monuments, statues, and buildings, most of them entirely inappropriate and tending to destroy the charm of the landscape. The sculptor's art is not needed to embellish the beauties of this forest and garden in the midst of the city.

It is said that the traffic requirements preclude the location of the arch in Madison Square; but, with all the hundreds of miles of streets devoted to traffic, shall we not be willing to concede a few feet of space to the perpetuation of this splendid piece of sculpture, which shall stand as a memorial to the heroic deeds of our seamen and a witness to the birth of an artistic taste that will transform New York into a beautiful city?

ELMER H. YOUNGMAN.
New York, Oct. 16, 1899.

Molineux's Long Detention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As of interest to other readers as well as myself, will you briefly state in your columns what the present law is as to the detention of persons suspected of causing the death of another?

I have observed that in the Molineux case, now in the hands of the District Attorney, the prisoner has been in the Tombs since the end of February, over seven months, without trial! It would seem that a dreadful injustice is being done—one which threatens the freedom of other possibly innocent individuals.

Is there not some law which protects an innocent person—presumably so until proved guilty—against such unreasonable delay, by providing for the consideration of his case by special counsel when the District Attorney's office is so much occupied with previous cases as to prevent its receiving attention there?

Is a District Attorney performing his whole duty in postponing such a case, or, if he is really desirous of bringing it to trial and is prevented by the work ahead in his hands or by some cause beyond his control, is there not a law compelling decisive action within a certain time? Certainly a prisoner's family, as well as the prisoner himself, should receive some consideration.

If this is not so, kindly explain the principle which makes a contrary course—the one governing the instance above mentioned—a safeguard to the community at large.

This country is the last place in which there should be a repetition of that awful apparent injustice of which France has just given an exhibition. In the Molineux and similar cases the horror of it is doubtless as terrible to the relatives and to the prisoner himself as is the experience of Dreyfus and his family, except that it is not so long continued. F.

Brooklyn, Oct. 18, 1899.

Children Noisier than Hand Organs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue "Sufferer" complains of the maddening noise of the hand organ. If he lived in a street paved with asphalt, where boys and girls congregate, and heard the screams of the girls and the whistling and shouting of the boys as they chase each other about during all the hours they are out of school till 10 o'clock at night, he would think nothing of the organ grinder's noise in comparison with the others. Three mothers living in one boarding house allowed their boys to destroy a beautiful vine on the portico of the house of a neighbor who was absent in the country. If men who vote would, before voting for candidates for Assemblymen or Aldermen, find out if the men to whom they give their suffrage will make laws to give the citizens relief from the maddening noises of scissors granders who blow horns and rid the streets of the noise and filth of barking dogs, those who are compelled to live in the city would enjoy some comfort, and fewer would be driven away to the suburbs or out of the State. SUFFERER NO. 2.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Not His Turn Yet.

"Are you all fixed for Winter?"

"No, I never spend any money on myself until my wife gets through buying jardinieres."—Chicago Record.

Not Her Abode.

"My income is small," said a rather dilatory lover, "and perhaps it is cruel of me to take you from your father's roof."

"But I don't live on the roof," was the prompt reply.—Harlem Life.

Who Pays.

Friend—Why are you reducing the wages of your employes?

Philanthropic Manufacturer—I need the money just now. This is the time of year I make my annual gifts to charity.—Judge.

The Blame Placed.

Man with Inflamed Eye—Yes, I got something in it when I was coming home yesterday. Kept me awake all last night—blame it!

The Other Man—Don't do that. Blame the railroad company. Your eye is more cinder 'gainst than sinning.—Chicago Tribune.

Winning Tactics.

"What are you working on?" was asked of the good-natured candidate for Alderman who was holding his pen like a bat.

"I'm gittin' out a ukase or a ultimatus or whatever you call it, announcin' that all citerzens who don't vote fur me, at least once't, will be branded as Uitlanders and treated accordin'. I guess that orter hold 'em."—Detroit Free Press.

GLORY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

O what glory must there be for him who hears
The happy people hailing him with cheers,
Whose fame is everywhere,
For whom banners float in air,
Who has proved his valor on the bloody field,
Or won in splendid battle on the wave—
What heights of glory to him are revealed
In the moment of the cheering for the brave!

What glory must be his who rides along
The beheld of all beholders in the throng—
Who reads love in every eye
As he proudly passes by—
Who can know that he is numbered with the great,
Whose name will give his children's children pride!
What glorious reflections must elate
The statesman as he bows from side to side.

The heroes and the men who rule are few;
There may never be a chance for me or you;
We may never hear a cheer
From the crowd when we appear,
But there is a joy the least of us may know:
The pride that keeps aflame within the breast
Of him however high, however low,
Who has found some work that he can do the best.

DEMANDS BY NORWEGIANS.

Want a System of Insurance Against Incapacity to Earn Living.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 17.—In the Storthing to-day the Leftists adopted an electoral programme, declaring, first, that Norway's independence should be recognized by the appointment of a separate Minister of Foreign Affairs and the establishment of a separate Consular system; second, that arbitration and neutrality should be recognized and enforced, and, third, that a system of insurance against incapacity to earn a livelihood should be applied to the whole Norwegian people.

LIEUT. MEUNIER RECOVERING.

He Was with the Party Massacred by Voulet and Chanoine's Men.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Colonial Office has received a telegram saying that Lieut. Meunier, who escaped massacre with the party of Lieut. Col. Klobb by members of the French expedition, under the charge of Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine, in the French Soudan, is now recovering from his wounds.

Lieut. Meunier was rescued by Lieut. Pallier, who now commands Voulet's men, and is trying to join the Foureau-Lamy Mission, which has left Air for Damergou.

The dispatch does not state the whereabouts of Voulet or Chanoine.

St. Thomas Coal Dispute Settled.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Oct. 17.—The long-pending question regarding the payment for the 2,700 tons of coal purchased here for the United States Government at the time of the war by the United States Consul has been settled, the United States Government paying approximately $33,000. Capt. A. S. Snow, Commandant of the United States naval station at San Juan, arrived here yesterday on the gunboat Uncas, and has made arrangements to transfer the coal to Puerto Rico. The collier Caesar will make two trips for this purpose.

Another German Editor Sentenced.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Dr. Clapper, editor of the Deutsche Agrar-Correspondenz, has been sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress for six months on a charge of lèse majesté, for criticising Emperor William. Despite this, the leading Agrarian organ, the Deutsche Tage-Zeitung, blames the Emperor "because by frequently identifying himself with public measures he compels criticism."

German African Railway Approved.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Colonial Council, it is announced has unanimously approved the proposal that the Government should undertake the construction of the East African Central Railway. The first section will be to Ukami. It is to be built within three years. The cost is estimated at 12,000,000 marks.

President Loubet Not Ill.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—A report was in circulation early to-day that President Loubet was suffering from angina pectoris. Careful investigation shows that there is no ground whatever for the rumor. M. Loubet is quite well.

Pardon for Emile Arton.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Exchange Telegraph Company publishes a dispatch from Paris saying that Emile Arton, of Panama Canal notoriety, has been pardoned.

Export of Nitrate from Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 17.—The export of nitrate from Chile this year will exceed 30,000,000 quintals.

RAISED TO BRIGADIER RANK.

Five Regular Army Colonels Profit by Gen. Shafter's Retirement—Place for Lawton or MacArthur.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The President has ordered the promotion to grade of Brigadier General in the regular army of the following Colonels: Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Col. Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry; Col. Samuel Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry; Col. Daniel W. Burke, Seventeenth Infantry. These officers are to be placed on the retired list at intervals of one day each.

The War Department was able to make these changes owing to the retirement yesterday of Gen. Shafter from the regular army. After they shall all have been appointed and retired in order, one vacancy will be left in the grade of Brigadier General in the regular army, and it is the common impression that this place will be given to either Gen. Lawton or Gen. MacArthur.

FOR ART LECTURES AT YALE.

Col. Rutherford Trowbridge Gives an Endowment Fund as a Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 17.—Col. Rutherford Trowbridge of this city has given to the Yale Corporation an endowment fund to establish in the Yale Art School a course of lectures. The gift is designed as a memorial to Mr. Trowbridge's father, the late Thomas R. Trowbridge.

The endowment will provide in a measure for the vacancy in the Art School made by the resignation of Prof. Hobbin, who lectured in the school. The lectures will be given annually by representative artists selected by the Faculty of the Art School.

THE OLDEST ENGINEER DEAD.

Joseph Wood, Who Was Fireman on the "John Bull," Passes Away.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Joseph Wood, the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, died at his home here to-day, aged eighty-nine years. He was fireman on the "John Bull," the first locomotive ever operated in this country. The engine was sent from England in 1830, and had its first trial near Bordentown, Mr. Wood's native town.

Mr. Wood was employed as a Government railroad engineer during the war. He was the inventor of Wood's improved frog, the steam whistle, and other railroad appliances. He leaves three children—Mrs. William J. Sickles of Red Bank, John Wood of New York, and James Wood of Jersey City. Mrs. Wood died only three weeks ago.

Court Restrains Detroit's Election.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—The Wayne County Circuit Judges yesterday ordered a mandamus issued at the instance of ex-Mayor Thompson and others, restraining the City Clerk, the Common Council, and the City of Detroit from proceeding with an election in which the people are asked to vote on amendments to the city charter providing for a Municipal Street Railway Commission. The election is also for the reference of all franchises to the people before the Council grants them. Authority for such an election was granted by an act passed by the State Legislature. The opinion holds that the Legislature cannot delegate such authority.

Son Contests Mrs. Brown's Will.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Clarence Brown of New York City began proceedings in the Surrogate's Court to-day to break the will of his mother, Mrs. Antoinette Brown, who lately owned Homeland, at Cornwall. Mrs. Brown bequeathed all her property to her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Elder, and provided that Mrs. Elder should furnish her brother Clarence two suits of clothes a year at her discretion. The contestant alleges undue influence. The case was adjourned for two weeks.

Bryn Mawr's Big 1903 Class.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., Oct. 17.—The class of 1903 of Bryn Mawr College is the largest in the history of that institution, numbering 103. Pennsylvania sends 45 of these, New York 15, and Massachusetts 11, while nineteen other States contribute. The average age of the class is 18 years and 9 months, the median age 18 years and 7 months. Forty-six private and eleven high schools have prepared the members.

New York State Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Bohemia, Frank Schatka; Creek Locks, Jacob A. Van Wagenen; Worth Centre, Mrs. Alma Sears.

TRUST OFFICERS TESTIFY

Defend Combinations Before the Industrial Commission.

BIG FEE FOR AN ORGANIZER

President of American Tin Plate Company Says Judge Moore Received $10,000,000 Common Stock.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Daniel G. Reid of Chicago, President of the American Tin Plate Company, testified before the Industrial Commission to-day. In reply to questions as to whether the books of the company are open to the inspection of stockholders, Mr. Reid produced a series of resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their first meeting, but not heretofore made public, providing that the books in which the transfers of stock shall be registered, and the books containing the names, addresses, and number of shares, respectively, of the shareholders, shall be at all times, during the usual hours of business, open to the examination of every stockholder at said principal office.

Mr. Reid said that Judge Moore had organized the combination, and had received for his services $10,000,000 worth of the common stock. The consolidation had been made to prevent absolute failure, as many of the tin plate establishments were rapidly drifting into bankruptcy. The prices of the product had increased rapidly since the reorganization, and there had been a corresponding advance in wages. He estimated that the increase in wages and in employes would represent an enlarged pay roll of $2,000,000 annually. The rolling mill men in his establishment were paid as high as $10 per day, the highest price paid to any laborers in the world. The average wages of their employes were $2.50 per day. The advance in the price of the finished product had not been equal to that of the raw material and of wages.

Without the tariff, Mr. Reid thought it would be impossible to manufacture tin plate in the United States. The margin, he said, is now sufficient to permit the increase of the price of American tin plate to $5.25 a box before bringing it into competition with the English product. He estimated that the manufacture of tin plate here had resulted in keeping at least $35,000,000 in this country which otherwise would have gone abroad.

William Reis of Chicago, President of the National Steel Company, another witness, said the tariff did not directly benefit his industry in the least. The profits of the company were in excess of the amount paid in dividends. Asked if there was any prospect of dividends on the common stock, he replied, "We have hopes." He declared that the steel company was not a trust, as that word was ordinarily employed.

Charles S. Guthrie of Pittsburg, President of the American Steel Hoop Company, said that he found the combination of the interests represented in the steel hoop company of vast advantage in many ways, and especially in securing a market for their product. He hoped to see the time when the export steel trade of this country would be ten times as great as at present. The United States had a vast advantage over other countries in the plentitude of its raw materials, and the inland water haul furnished by the great lakes. These advantages would enable this country to beat all the European countries in the Orient and in all other places where there is fair competition. He considered the tariff of very material advantage to the industry.

Judge William H. Moore of Chicago, who organized the American Tin Plate Company, the National Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, and other combinations, explained his methods at length. He defended the New Jersey corporation law as fair and liberal, saying it was modeled largely after the English law. He hoped to see many of its features adopted by the other States.

CONTROLLER DAWES ON TRUSTS

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, delivered an address this evening at the annual meeting of the Merchants' Club of this city on "Trusts and Trade Combinations." He took the ground that the trusts are a proper subject of regulation by the Federal Government, and not by State Legislatures. He said in part:

"In this country we are now face to face with this new condition—that combination of effort and capital which, under competition, has up to this time been steadily reducing the cost of certain articles to the consumer has now reached a point where, by the combination of all the remaining competitors, the further reduction of cost of these articles, if not the question of an actual increase in the cost, is a matter dependent upon the will or caprice of those in charge of the combinations controlling the business in these articles.

"Rather than have in the hands of any corporation the power to absolutely fix the price of a necessary of life at an arbitrary figure, the people of the United States will eventually and rightfully do one of two things: They will enact legislation for the protection of the people from extortion, by a governmental regulation more or less extended as public necessity may require, or they will enact legislation for the enforced creation of competition by the disintegration of trusts.

"The claim that there does not exist an inherent right in Government to control these combinations is one which cannot be admitted. The right of Government to interfere with and regulate monopolies is well recognized in law and practice.

"There seems at present an inadequacy of Federal law, and the Federal legislative powers should be revoked. In Congress rather than in State Legislatures, lies the hope of effective legislation which shall relate to the interstate operation or the disintegration of such existing combinations as may already practically control certain lines of business. Let us trust that Congress will now take up this great question.

"As the proper modification of the Interstate commerce law will inevitably become one of the precedents for governmental dealing with other monopolistic corporations, it is one of the logical starting points for Congressional and public effort in the solution of present industrial questions. Let this start be made, and may Congress give the same earnest and conscientious thought and effort to the more general and more important problem of which this start will be but an incident.

"I believe that the American people want these questions settled by conservative men and not placed in the hands of irresponsible pessimists. The growth of American commerce and manufacturing has helped to make this the happiest and best land in the world. In that growth, properly regulated, lie our hopes of National and individual prosperity. Our people believe that these questions, like other great questions which have arisen in this country before, can be settled in a manner which will not prove a barrier in the path of commercial and National progress, and that their protection can be accomplished without backward steps in social development.

"But they believe rightly that the taking of positive action against the present and prospective evils of trusts is one of the necessities of the hour, and that the question of the nature of that action is one of the issues now before them and to remain before them until properly settled."

JOIN CHEWING GUM TRUST.

A legal notice was given out yesterday to the effect that the Directors of Adams & Son, chewing gum manufacturers, at 148 Sands Street, Brooklyn, had voted on Sept. 25 to discontinue business. Inquiry at the offices of the company elicited the fact that the notice does not mean that the concern is to cease doing business, but that the company has been merged into the American Chicle Company, which is known as the "trust." It was said that the trust had been in control for two or three months.

The American Chicle Company was organized in New Jersey last June, with a capital stock of $9,000,000 and the following officers: President—W. J. White; Vice President—George H. Worthington; Chairman of the Board of Directors—Thomas Adams, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer—Henry Rowley. The company has obtained control of most of the leading chewing gum factories in the country.

Another Opposition Match Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 17.—Connecticut capitalists to-day purchased the old plant of the Rockford Electric Manufacturing Company and will establish a big match industry here in opposition to the Diamond Match Trust. Julius Graham of Rockford will be manager and 1,000 gross boxes of matches a day will be the output to start with. The company will make extensive additions to the factory and expects to be in operation by Jan. 1.

Sugar Trust's New Storehouse.

The American Sugar Refining Company has decided to increase its facilities in Jersey City by erecting a new storehouse at the southeast corner of Essex and Washington Streets, opposite its present plant. The new building will be 100 by 250 feet and 12 stories high.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

Scarcity of Iron Delays the Construction of Mr. Hammerstein's New Theatre.

Oscar Hammerstein is again actively engaged in perfecting the preliminary details for the construction of his new playnouse, which he says will be devoted to grand opera in English. He is unable, however, to go ahead at once with the construction of the house, owing to the scarcity of iron and the refusal of decorators to make contracts pending the strike which at present prevails in the trade. Owing to these difficulties Mr. Hammerstein said last evening he would not make contracts for several months.

"Iron manufacturers absolutely refuse to make contracts to supply the iron work necessary for the construction of a house like the one I contemplate building," said Mr. Hammerstein, "until next May, and then they do not guarantee the delivery of the work, even at the greatly advanced price over that of a year ago. I will, however, have my new theatre ready for occupancy a year from next May."

MR. DE PACHMANN'S RECITAL.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the eminent Russian pianist, who has not been heard in this country for several seasons, made his reappearance last night with a recital in Mendelssohn Hall. The auditorium was crowded by a large and miscellaneous audience, of which a considerable portion was so unfamiliar with the most hackneyed piano compositions as to applaud before the conclusion of Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso." But probably these were mere curiosity seekers, and went to observe the well-known peculiarities of a pianist who endeavors to explain the emotional schemes of some compositions by elaborate pantomime. Having gone to scoff, they remained to applaud.

The essential characteristics of M. de Pachmann's playing have not changed in his absence. He still has the most wonderful finger technic and a velvety delicacy of touch which caresses the keys into giving out from the wires the most luscious and gentle of tones. As a colorist M. de Pachmann has a distinct field of his own, and his tonal palette is rich with a variety of tints which give his performances endless fascination. His nuancing in mezzo-forte playing is in itself something so delicious that no music lovers can ever tire of it.

In Chopin's music his manner of playing produces its best results. All the voluptuous languors of his style melt into the warmest and most alluring sensuousness in the dreamy measures of the wonderful Pole. Under the spell of the Autumnal coloring one forgets that many of the strong outlines of the music are blurred and sometimes whole compositions thrown out of drawing. But it is useless to seek for intellectual depth in M. de Pachmann's playing. His readings are eccentric and sometimes offensive, but their technical language revels in Swinburnian tone-tints, and the bewitched ear lulls the brain to forgetfulness. A wonderful pianist in all that concerns touch and tone-coloring is de Pachmann, but he has no place in the pulpit of the interpreter.

His programme last night embraced works by Weber, Schumann, and Chopin. He unsuccessfully essayed the gracious and gallant A flat sonata of the first-named master. Of the Schumann compositions he played best the "Vogel als Prophet." At the close of his programme he added to the list the Funeral March from Chopin's B flat minor sonata, in respect to the fiftieth anniversary of the composer's death. Chopin died on Oct. 17, 1849. M. de Pachmann will be heard again on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HUGH CHILVERS OUT OF THE CAST.

The character of theatrical contracts was again demonstrated yesterday, when Hugh Chilvers, the actor who had been engaged by William A. Brady to play a part in the forthcoming skit, "Around New York in Eighty Minutes," and scheduled for production on Oct. 30 at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, resigned his position. It was said by Mr. Brady's representative that Mr. Chilvers called on him Monday to ascertain if he was to have the role played by Maurice Barrymore in "Beau Sharp," which was to be burlesqued, and which partly goes to make up the skit. Mr. Brady informed him that another man had been selected for the part.

Evidently this did not meet with Mr. Chilvers's ideas, and last evening Mr. Brady received a note from the actor informing him that he had decided to withdraw from the cast. Having no other alternative at this late date Mr. Brady was compelled to engage another man to play Mr. Chilvers's part.

The Independent Theatre Movement.

John Blair, the recognized head of the independent theatre movement in this city, will make the first production in a course of five modern plays at the Carnegie Lyceum on the evening of Nov. 15. Mr. Blair has retired from the Julia Marlowe company in order to devote himself exclusively to his own enterprise. Some recent additions to the list of patrons are Sir Henry Irving, Charles Frohman, Israel Zangwill, Bronson Howard, Dr. Albert Shaw, Brander Matthews, Daniel Frohman, and David Belasco.

A. H. Canby's Trip Abroad.

A. H. Canby, who has for many years been prominently identified with theatricals in this country, will sail for England on Saturday to direct the production in London at an early date of Israel Zangwill's play, "The Children of the Ghetto." While in the English metropolis Mr. Canby will also arrange for the production of two new French plays, which he purchased in Paris last Summer, and which have been translated into English. These plays will not be presented until after the pantomime season, and if either one or both prove successful will be brought to this country and produced here.

Senator Sullivan's New Music Hall.

Plans for Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's new music hall were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Architect M. Bernstein. They call for a one-story brick structure, with terra cotta trimmings, covering the plot 109 and 111 West Thirty-third Street, 50 by 98.9. The building in the rear, fronting on Thirty-fourth Street, will be altered and connected with the new structure. The cost of the music hall is estimated at $35,000, and it is intended to open the house on Feb. 12, and call it the Schley Music Hall, devoting it to opera, burlesque, and vaudeville at popular prices.

Olga Nethersole in Her Pinero Play.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Olga Nethersole opened her season in America to-night at Powers's Theatre, presenting for the first time in this country Pinero's play "The Profligate." Notwithstanding most disagreeable weather the audience which greeted her was one of the largest of the season, and neither the star nor the leading members of the company disappointed it. Miss Nethersole was repeatedly called before the curtain to acknowledge the applause which greeted her efforts.

Changes in "A Strange Land."

M. A. Kennedy will to-morrow night resume his place in the cast of "A Stranger in a Strange Land" at the Manhattan Theatre, impersonating the amiable old blunderer, whose misguided prevarications cause a chaos of confusion. Another change in the cast is the withdrawal of Charles W. Swain, who has been cabled for by De Wolf Hopper to join his company in London. He will sail for England Oct. 25. Edward Chapman has been engaged to replace Mr. Swain in the rôle of the English butler.

"Aida" at the American Theatre.

The performance of "Aida" in English by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre marked a great improvement in the work of the company since the opening of the season. The audience last night was a large and thoroughly appreciative one. The spectacular part of the performance was effective and the chorus deserves commendation for the manner in which it did its work.

Mrs. Lindsay's Long Bicycle Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Jane Lindsay, who is trying to break the 800-mile bicycle record made by Miss Yatman, at 9 o'clock to-night was in the second lap of her eighth hundred. She is expected to break the time record between 3 and 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Her husband has consented to her riding an extra 100 miles. Mrs. Lindsay appears to be in good condition.

BRYAN'S TOUR OF KENTUCKY

Makes Speeches in Behalf of the Regular Democracy.

HAS MUCH TO SAY OF BOLTERS

Defends the Right of the Individual to Vote as He Deems Best—Remarks on Campaign Funds.

STANFORD, Ky., Oct. 17.—The second day of William J. Bryan's Kentucky campaigning trip was spent in the central part of the State under unfavorable weather conditions. The start was made from Louisville this morning at 6 o'clock. A heavy rainstorm prevailed and continued throughout the day. Frankfort, the capital city, was reached at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan spoke at the Opera House, making the following telegram the basis of his remarks:

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.

Hon. William J. Bryan, Louisville, Ky.: Jones, Stone, Whitmore, Caruth, Cook and many other friends congratulate you; Goebel, Blackburn, and Kentucky Democrats on splendid reception in Kentucky. Success in Kentucky means success in the Nation next year.

J. G. JOHNSON.

The longest speech of the day was at Lexington, in Chautauqua Hall, before perhaps the largest gathering met during the day's trip. There was a large and demonstrative assembly at Mount Sterling, the meeting being held in the open court yard while the rain came down in torrents. There were friendly crowds at Versailles, Richmond, Winchester, Stanford, and Junction City, where a stop was made for the night. Ex-Gov. McCreary and party boarded the special at Winchester and accompanied the train to Junction City.

Judge Morton introduced Mr. Bryan at Lexington as the man "who came with a message of warning and advice to the Democracy of the State and Nation," to which Mr. Bryan replied as follows:

"I have no authority to give you advice. I have no desire to urge upon you action that your conscience and judgment do not justify. I am nothing but a private citizen. I speak as a private citizen to private citizens. I have my opinion and my reason for it. You need not accept my opinion nor the reasons which influence me are sufficient to satisfy you. I recognize that a man's vote is his own; that he ought to do with it what he thinks is best.

"Probably I am more liberal in my views on the subject of the right to bolt than some are. I will not say that I have never yet condemned a man who made his vote represent his conscience and his judgment, no matter where that vote was placed. If in this campaign a Democrat believes that he can serve democracy best by voting for a Republican Governor, I want him to do it. I don't believe, however, that that is the best way to advance the principles of democracy. I do not believe that in a great contest like this you can afford to withdraw your support from the Democratic ticket.

"I would not deserve your confidence if I staid in Nebraska and bolted the bolting Democrats to play on my name. If bolting Democrats want to vote for Republicans or for a Democrat put up in opposition to the regular nominee of the party, let them do it, but let them come out boldly and state their real object and not claim they are doing it to save me.

"I know something about bolters. There were some in 1896. [Laughter.] Only the bolters of 1896 said they bolted because of principle, and a bolt against a principle is higher than a vote against a person. I regard a principle as infinitely more important than a person. What did the bolter do in 1896? He helped to elect the President, and everything that the Republican Party has done that bolter who helped to elect him is responsible for. Your Governor signs the credentials of the Electors who represent the people of this State in the Electoral College, and sometimes the election is close. It was close in 1896, if I was not mistaken. [Laughter.] I have my suspicions that it was closer on the count than it was on the vote. [Laughter and applause.]

"I have heard it said that Gen. Hardin was defeated in 1895 because a great many men who had a right to vote did not put their votes into the ballot box, and I have a suspicion that we lost Kentucky in 1896 because a great many votes were put into the ballot box that had no individuals entitled to vote behind them. [Applause.] I know that the contest in which we were engaged was a great contest—a contest where money was not important—where the great aggregations of wealth that they contributed to a campaign fund the most magnificent ever used in any campaign in the United States. Victory was so important to them that they raised a fund which I think I may safely say was larger than all the campaign funds used by the Republican Party from the day that Fremont ran to the day when Harna took charge of the organization."

"If there are reasons in this State that make it necessary for you to elect a Republican Governor and a Republican Senator, then give those reasons, and do not put it on the ground that you are trying to help nominate me in 1900. Do not put it on the ground that you are trying to save the cause of free silver. I know those men who have been fighting for free silver. I have come in contact with them. I know their character and zeal, and I know what they have done for Democracy, and I would rather trust the judgment of such men as Stone and Jones and Wetmore and Johnson as to what is best for Democracy than the judgment of the railroads. The railroads have been in politics before.

"We have them in Nebraska, and I know in 1896 nearly every railroad in the State was hauling men to Canton, Ohio, to uphold the Nation's financial policy. [Applause.] I am not willing to believe that they are specially interested in the triumph of the Chicago platform, which declared in favor of arbitration of differences between labor and capital and was opposed to Government by injunction. I want to leave you with the suggestion that while every citizen has a right to vote as he pleases, while every citizen owes it to himself, his country, and his God to vote according to his conscience, yet every intelligent citizen is responsible for the consequences of his act. If every candidate on the bolting ticket was my brother I would not advise any one to vote the ticket and thus aid in the election of a Republican Governor."

PRINCETON FRESHMEN FLOURED.

Bombarded by Sophomores as They Posed for a Class Picture.

PRINCETON, Oct. 17.—If the sophomore class can get possession of a picture taken of the freshmen class to-day the latter will be disgraced forever. No effort will be spared to obtain a copy.

The freshmen donned their best clothes and grouped themselves upon the steps of Whig Hall this afternoon, and a photographer prepared to take the class picture. The sophomores gathered about, but, beyond making a few uncomplimentary remarks relative to the appearance of the class, did not disturb the proceedings. The sophomores appeared to be on their best behavior.

Finally the man of the camera was ready, and with a final warning to those on the steps to keep still, he raised his hand to the slide. It was pulled out, and then he grasped the bulb. Just as he compressed it, opening the shutter, every sophomore hurled a bag of flour upon the freshmen. The flour was in paper bags, and each contained from one to three pounds. The strings had been removed, and as the bags flew through the air the flour flew in all directions, covering the freshmen from top to toe. The camera meanwhile was getting in its work.

A college proctor, who had guessed that something was going to happen, tried to stop the bombardment when it began, but a three-pound bag of flour landed in his face, and he saw nothing until the flour had been washed out of his eyes, a half hour later. The freshmen swear vengeance, for their best clothes are spoiled and their picture is ruined.

Parcel by Post from Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The first parcel received at the Chicago Post Office under the recent parcel post arrangement with Germany passed through the mailing division to-day. It was a package weighing about nine pounds, sent from Munster, Westphalia, and addressed to F. H. Liene, 255 Cleveland Avenue. The parcel first went into the hands of the Customs Inspector at the Post Office, and was then sent through the city division for delivery. Since the parcels post convention with Germany became effective, on Oct. 1, a number of packages have been sent from Chicago to that country, but none had been received till to-day.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday brought another disappointment to the hundreds of people who went down to see the second race of the America's Cup series, inspired by the fact that after two weeks of hopeless waiting and trial a race really came off on Monday, and to the thousands not only in this country, but in England, who were watching the contest through the press. It seems almost a fatality that after two weeks' waiting for wind, when this did arrive the race was marred and turned into a barren victory through an accident to the cup challenger. The conditions were so perfect yesterday—a comparatively smooth sea, fresh breeze, and after days of fog and gloom blue sky and golden sunlight—that the profanity indulged in on the club and excursion steamboats and the steam yachts when, just as every one had settled themselves for the enjoyment of a rare marine picture and an exciting contest, Shamrock's topmast was seen to fall, may perhaps be pardoned. Now another day must intervene before the third and possibly the last race, or another attempt can be made, and as remarked on the New York Yacht Club boat yesterday, the ginger in the contest has all departed.

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As was predicted in this column yesterday morning, the successful sailing of a race on Monday brought a respectable crowd in size on the New York Yacht Club's steamboat yesterday, and filled the decks of the excursion steamboats once more. The small band of devotees who through their perseverance finally saw a race on Monday were in a position to jeer those of their fellows who, having returned discouraged on Saturday, reappeared yesterday, and right merrily they did so. The Seawanhaka Club boat City of Lowell went out with a hundred or more club members, but the Rockaway Hunt Club of Cedarhurst again deserted the race and their boat, the Favorite, had only eight or ten members on board. The members of the Rockaway Club are evidently better sports on land than on water.

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Mr. Harry Walters of Baltimore will put his steam yacht Narada out of commission at New London at the end of the week. Mr. Walters expects to go abroad on Narada with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones as his guests in the Spring. The laying up of Narada is an event of interest in the social as well as the yachting world, for she has figured more often in correspondents' letters and dispatches from Newport this Summer than probably all the other yachts of the New York Yacht Club fleet put together. On her white decks and in her beautiful cabins Mr. Walters and his friends Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have dispensed a hospitality all through the Newport season, which will make the boat always a pleasant memory to Newport society. Dinners, dances, and sails have taken place almost daily on Narada, and she finished the season by taking out parties to the attempted cup races on Friday night. Mr. Walters, it is reported, will spend the Winter in Baltimore at his beautiful house on Mount Vernon Square, and will have Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and family as his guests there until the Spring.

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The nearness of the date of Mr. Lawrence's and Miss Willing's wedding, Nov. 2, does not excite any particular surprise, for it was thought that the wedding would follow very quickly upon the formal announcement of the engagement, which has been an accepted fact for some time past. The announcement of this engagement after strenuous denials of its truth last month also creates no surprise. It has become almost a custom in American society for an engagement which is not given out by the people immediately concerned, or their respective families, to be denied, sometimes most positively, even when society, which is very apt to be accurate in its judgments on matters of this sort, openly speaks of it as a fact. A certain society matron well versed in social etiquette defends this custom on the ground that engaged people and their families have the right to deny

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Perry Belmont's Colt Ethelbert Easily Defeats Raffaello.

AFFECT PUTS UP A POOR RACE

Filly Finishes Last in the Silver Brook Selling Stake — Overconfident Stable Boy Beaten.

If any doubt existed in the minds of racing men as to the superiority of Perry Belmont's colt Ethelbert over Raffaello, who defeated him over the Withers mile course last Thursday, it was cleared away yesterday, when the pair met again in the Dixiana Stakes. Ethelbert carried a pound more than he did on the previous occasion, while Raffaello carried 115 pounds, the same weight he had up last Thursday. On that occasion Ethelbert was beaten because he was carelessly ridden by Spencer. Under Odom's careful hand yesterday the colt galloped home a winner in a fashion that made Raffaello look like a selling plater.

The Silver Brook Selling Stake was the other fixture on the programme, and the result in this event was far from satisfactory to the majority of the spectators. It resulted in a disappointing exhibition by Affect, who this Spring was a very speedy filly, but who seems to have lost her flight almost entirely. Oneck Queen was made the favorite, and Affect was the second choice. The race was over the last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course, and at the start it looked as if Affect had all of her old-time speed with her. She shot out to the front, and led down to the dip by about five lengths, but then she stopped faster than a lame horse, and fell back to last place. Oneck Queen and Cobourg came on and had a rattling good fight up to the last sixteenth pole, when the latter drew away and won by a length.

Another one of those races which are arranged at Morris Park in order to give stable boys a chance to have a winning mount to their credit opened the afternoon's sport, but there was enough weird riding seen in it to discourage any more such races. Setley, who was on the favorite, Belle of Memphis, could have won easily, but he turned his head to laugh at Huff, who rode Scotch Plaid. Huff brought Scotch Plaid up with a rush and nipped the favorite out a head on the post.

Olea, after many trials, at last put a race to her credit by winning the second race, a selling affair. Manitoban, a "good thing," that was played down from 100 to 1 to 15 to 1, ran away for three-quarters of a mile at top speed, and even then, when brought back to the post, started off and finished fourth.

A. N. B. won the mile handicap for J. E. McDonald, the owner and bookmaker, who has announced his intention of shipping his horses to England to race there next year. The sixth race was won by The Pride, who beat Rare Perfume half a length, after the latter had made all the running.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at any time of $750, at 5 pounds under the scale, to be ridden by boys never having ridden a winner; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:28.

1—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., 4 years, by Midlothian-Mistle, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Huff)
2—Belle of Memphis, T. J. McHale's b. m., 4, 111, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Setley)
3—Hanlon, W. A. Porter's blk. g., 6, 95, 20 to 1.....(Welsse)

Pins, 96, 20 to 1, (Mills); Strangest, 88, 5 to 1, (Michaels;) Howard S., 98, 20 to 1, (Howard); Tritonus, 95, 4 to 5, (Theinn,) and *Red Spider, 90, 10 to 1, (Lawlor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each to the winner, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Eclipse Course. Time—1:11¼.

1—Olea, Newton Bennington's br. f., by Lamplighter-Miss Olive, 104 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Connor)
2—Federalist, Lee S. Burridge's ch. c., 95, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Odom)
3—Erwin, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 105, 9 to 2.....(Jenkins)

Manitoban, 90, 30 to 1, (Callahan;) Decimal, 86, 60 to 1, (J. Daly;) Beverage, 87, 60 to 1, (Keefe;) Frandoo, 95, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Precursor, 95, 20 to 1, (Slack,) Fatalist, 92, 15 to 1, (Lewis,) and Wakem, 100, 300 to 1, (Cobb,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Silver Brook Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, $30 additional to start, to the winner, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time —1:03¾.

1—Cobcurg, J. E. Seagram's b. c., by Himyar-Grace Lee, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Oneck Queen, Oneck Stable's b. f., by Ben Strome-Mary Letcher, 99, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Fiske Hayman & Frank's ch. g., by Diddlesticks-Flavia, 93, 20 to 1.....(Wilson)

Goldone, 103, 5 to 1, (Bullman;) Kilogram, 112, 40 to 1, (Keenan;) Hansborough, 102, 10 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Affect, 92, 3 to 1, (Lawlor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixiana, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, $30 additional for starters, to the winner, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. The Withers mile. Time—1:40¾.

1—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Eothen-Mamie, 128 pounds, 3 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Raffaello, M. Murphy's ch. c., by Farandole-Jennie S., 115, 7 to 5 and out.....(Jenkins)
3—Hardy Pardee, J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s ch. c., by Pardee-Sophia Hardy, 105, 100 to 1.....(Bullman)

Won easily by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; entries have run, and not won during the meeting. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $5 each, and $5 additional for starters, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:40¾.

1—A. N. B., J. E. McDonald's br. c., 3 years, by Hayden Edwards-Sultaness, 113 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. h., 4, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Bullman)
3—Handcuff, Osceola Stable's br. c., 3, 98, 10 to 1.....(Wilson)

St. Cloud, 122, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Matanza, 108, 5 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Sir Hubert, 88, 30 to 1, (Burn,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by three-quarters of a length; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. Time—1:47.

1—The Pride, James Whitten's b. g., by Dundee-Beeswing, 102 pounds, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 105, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Jenkins)
3—Banger, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 105, 6 to 1.....(Spencer)

Tamor, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Our Nellie, 102, 7 to 1, (Bullman;) Bettie Gray, 97, 10 to 1, (Wilson,) and Holland, 105, 20 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. About two miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
The Bachelor	158	Hardy C.	147
Governor Griggs	158	Troll	147
Dr. Reed	158	Mr. Stoffel	147
Nestor	158	Phillidore	132
Becky Rolfe	155	Al Reeves	132

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling.

Sparrow Wing	107	Brisk	98
Dr. Eichberg	107	Tanis	96
The Barrister	104	Rose O'Lee	95
Second Chance	104	Tabouret	93
George Le Bar	104	Requita	92
Mark Miles	104	Top Note	92
Hanwell	104	Ben Lodi	92
Deceptive	104	Chivalrous	92
J. A. Gray	101	Buffoon	92
Vioris	101	Velvet	89
Caoutchouc	101	Tyran	89
Domineer	101	Tyrba	84

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Dangerous Maid	108	Male Hanlon	99
Oreod	104	Jamaica	94
Pleonon	103	Lottie Sheville	94
Smoke	101	Jugglery	94
Eileen Daly	99		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. The Withers mile.

Standing	110	Lady Uncas	107
Missionary	110	The Bobby	107
Waring	110	Montanic	107
Hammock	110	Sadducee	107
Mr. Jersey	110	Radford	100
Sarmatian	110	Watercure	97
Magic Light	110		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Trillo	108	Belle of Troy	103
Glorian	106	Wait Not	98
The Roman	106		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One and three-quarter miles on the Withers course.

Semper Ego	126	Dutch Skater	93
Carnero	123	Spurs	92
Warrenton	111	Julius Caesar	90
Maid of Harlem	103		

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The result at Oakland were:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; purse; maidens. Daniel, 98 pounds, (J. Ward,) 10 to 1, won; Sisquoc, 115, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, second; Alee, 118, (Ruiz,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:03¼. J. V. Hayes, Corolla, Britt, Palapa, Loyta, Lorella, Illilouette, and Jolly Briton also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Midity, 109 pounds, (Ruiz,) 1 to 5, won; Druidess, 107, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, second; Gundara, 98, (J. Ward,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Fairfax and Miss Vera also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Faversham, 106 pounds, (Ruiz,) even, won; Watossa, 90, (Johnson,) 25 to 1, second; Fortis, 107, (J. Ward,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Katie Gibbons, Oraibee, and San Augustine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Whitcomb, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) 7 to 10, won; Kootenai, 102, (Coburn,) 25 to 1, second; Una Calorado, 107, (T. Walsh,) 12 to 1, third. Time —1:31½. Wilmeter, Vishun, Lovdal, Alaska, and Semper Leon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Humidity, 107 pounds, (Thorpe) 6 to 1, won; Satsuma, 112, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, second; Morinel, 109, (J. Ward,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Horton, Sallie Goodwin, and Olinthus also ran.

REIFF RIDES TWO WINNERS.

Sloan Gets No First Places at Gatwick Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—At the first day's racing of the Gatwick October meeting to-day, J. Reiff won the Willow Nursery on the Squabble colt. Clun was second. "Tod" Sloan finished third with Bathing Woman. Fourteen horses ran. The betting was 100 to 8 against the Squabble colt.

The Surrey Nursery Handicap was won by Mr. Colley's Gold Jug. Lord William Beresford's Silloah, ridden by Sloan, and A. Bailey's North Crawley, with L. Reiff up, finished second and third, respectively. Fourteen horses ran.

Sloan was unplaced on Sheppeton in the race for the Field Plate. Begelly was the winner. Eight horses ran.

L. Reiff, on Americus, finished first in the Charlwood Handicap. Filassier and Marta Santa finished second and third, in the order named. Eleven horses ran.

PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB MEET.

Match Between the Stallion Albatros and Bicycle Rider Murphy a Feature of the First Day's Racing.

Three interesting events in trotting and racing filled the card yesterday at the opening of the Parkway Driving Club's October meeting in Brooklyn. The racing drew a crowd of about 500, including quite a number of Brooklyn city officials, among whom was Frank D. Creamer, Sheriff of Kings, and President of the club.

In the 2:35 trotting, Charles R. and Grace Lake were even favorites against the field, but they disappointed their backers by giving way to Bettine, Ryan's bay mare, which landed all three heats, the first by a neck and the others with just a trifle more leeway. The finishes were close enough to give the spectators their money's worth. Bettine showed some lameness in the second heat, but this had apparently passed away when she appeared for the last heat.

Henry P. sold a favorite in the pacing event, finishing fourth in the first heat, but coming in in the three following about as he pleased, the field being strung well out behind.

Mattie Young loomed up first in the betting in the last race of the day, the 2:20 trotting class, and was fairly well played. The layers were, however, without their reckoning, for Swift captured all three heats in close finishes, and many of those who had lost on the first heat evened up matters afterward.

In the last heat Mattie Young was slightly in the lead at the wire, both keeping up the going nearly around the first half, when Swift took the lead, winning by less than a head margin.

A feature of the programme was an exhibition between the chestnut stallion Albatros and Charles M. Murphy, the bicycle rider. In a half-mile dash, Albatros beat Murphy four seconds, running in 1:07¼. The card to-day will be started at 1:30 o'clock.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Trotting; 2:35 Class. Purse $300.

Bettine, J. J. Ryan's b. m., by Anteo—(owner)			1	1 1
Charlie R., S. L. McMillen's b. g., (owner)			3	2 2
Grace Lake, S. S. Blackburn's ch. f., (Foulk)			2	3 3
Golden Bell's Sister, F. M. Dodge's ch. m., (owner)			7	6 4
Charmoin, Round Wood Stock Farm's b. s., (Payne)			5	7 5
Thelma, W. Wortendyke's ch. m., (owner)			6	5 6
Rapid, D. P. Winne's b. s., (Nichols)			4	4 Dis.

Time—2:25¾; 2:26¼; 2:22¾.

SECOND RACE.—Pacing; 2:15 Class. Purse, $400.

Henry P., Frank Matty's br. g., by Ky. Dictator, (Van Auken)			4	1 1 1
Strath Bell, B. F. Birney's ch. m., (Owner)			1	3 3 5
Olive Wood, M. J. Sinnott's br. g., (Owner)			6	2 2 2
Sir Arthur, Dan Moloney's blk. g., (Whelpley)			2	4 4 4
Sam Hill, Jr., F. M. Dodge's blk. s., (Owner)			5	5 5 3
Frank Knapp, W. J. Mills's b. g., (Thompson)			3	6 6 6

Time—2:15¼; 2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:15¼.

THIRD RACE.—Class 2:20, trotting. Purse $300.

Swift, J. Schenck's b. h., by Antones, (Tincbuurt)		1	1
Mattie Young, R. L. Davis, (owner)		3	2
Miss Kate, East View Stock Farm's b. M., (Shauk)		5	2 3
Clausby, W. H. Snyder's b. m., (owner)		2	5 4
McLaughlin, K. C. Atwood's ch. m., (Devy)		8	4 5
Nellie Gay, Walnut Grove Farm's b. m., (Murphy)		4	11 6
Carlos, F. M. Dodge's ch. g., (owner)		7	6 8
Bola, Marshland Stock Farm's ch. m., (Guyer)		6	10 9
Donna Alonzo, H. B. Carroll, (owner)		11	8 7
Walter D., S. S. Blackburn's ch. g., (Foulk)		9	7 10
Russell, T. C. Welland's b. g., (McBride)		10	9 11

Time—2:17¼; 2:17½; 2:16½.

SUIT OVER STAR POINTER.

Conflicting Claims Resulting from the Pacer's Sale in 1897.

A suit brought by William B. Fasig & Co., horse auctioneers, against Denton Pearsall over the sale of Star Pointer, the famous pacer, came up for hearing yesterday before Justice Smyth and a jury in the Supreme Court, and was not concluded. Fasig & Co. sold Star Pointer to Mr. Pearsall at Madison Square Garden in 1897 for $16,000. There was a disagreement regarding the amount to be paid down, Mr. Pearsall offering $50 and the auctioneers refusing to accept it. Star Pointer consequently was not delivered to Mr. Pearsall, but was put up for sale again and knocked down to James A. Murphy of Chicago for $15,500.

Fasig & Co. claim damages by reason of Mr. Pearsall's failure to put up 10 per cent. of the purchase price when the pacer was knocked down to him. Mr. Pearsall puts in a counter-claim for $6,400, which he says he could have made out of the horse by selling him again.

Philadelphia Wins at Baseball.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The champions of the National League and the Philadelphia team to-day played the first of a series of five exhibition games on the local grounds, the Philadelphias winning. The home team played a faultless fielding game and made its hits when needed. The score:

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	*	—7

Batteries—Hughes and McGuire; Frazer, Bernhard, and McFarland. Umpire—Latham.

Yale's Golf Champion Is J. B. Cheney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 17.—T. B. Cheney today won the Yale University golf tournament, defeating E. Byers, 1 up. By winning this match, Mr. Cheney qualifies to represent Yale in the intercollegiate tournament.

Answer to a Correspondent.

B. and D.—The McCormack-McCoy fight was stopped by the referee in the eighth round in order to save McCormack from being knocked out. The supposition of the referee was that there would be a knockout, so D. wins the bet.

Gomez Offers to Return Horses.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Gen. Gomez, in a letter published in the papers, says he has three horses which he acquired during the war, and which therefore do not belong to him, now that the war is over, and, though he has a great love for the horses, he does not feel justified in retaining them in his possession. If any one can prove ownership, the horses will be delivered

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO.

Defeats the Somerset Country Club Team on Staten Island After an Exciting Finish.

Rockaway won the West Brighton Polo Cups yesterday in the final contest on the Staten Island Polo Club's field, defeating the team of the Somerset Country Club of Bernardsville, N. J. It was a well played match, and marked by the most exciting finish of the entire series of games at the Staten Island Club. The score was 8 goals for the victors to 7¼ for Somerset. In this respect a more vivid illustration was given of the seriousness of incurring penalties than is generally seen at polo. One goal, more or less, does not often make very much difference, but it did yesterday, and had Somerset not lost three-fourths of a goal for three safeties, the game would have ended in a tie, and, as in golf, the players would have continued until one side scored the necessary point. The line-up was:

ROCKAWAY.	Hcp.	SOMERSET.	Hcp.
1. W. A. Hazard, Jr.	3	1. Charles Pfizer	2
2. Rene La Montagne, Jr.	3	2. J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	1
3. Albert Francke	4	3. Emil Pfizer	3
Back—Lawrence Rand	2	Back—Philip Clark	2
Total	12	Total	8

Rockaway, therefore, allowed their opponents four goals at the start, and it was a big handicap to cut down. Only one goal was made in the first period, and that fifteen minutes overtime, by Albert Francke. Charles Pfizer got what appeared to be a bad fall from his pony, but he was soon up, and the game closed with no more accidents.

Somerset came within an ace of losing a goal in the second period, made by Emil Pfizer. The stroke just carried the ball to the line, and it stopped at the edge of a basket resting against the post. It was fairly a goal, and was promptly allowed. The Bernardsville men held the lead for three periods. They were three and three-quarters goals ahead at the close of the second period, and only allowed Rockaway to make 1 point in the third period, while Somerset made 2.

The last fifteen-minute play began with Rockaway having to make five goals to win. Few believed it could be done. The period opened hotly by Rockaway. Somerset appeared a trifle weaker, but Emil Pfizer and J. C. Wilmerding, under vigorous coaching, held their end up well and kept the ball in play for six and a half minutes before W. A. Hazard made a pretty goal for Rockaway. At it they went again, and the way they made the ponies fairly fly after the ball would have done credit to any roughriding battalion. Hazard and La Montagne played splendidly, and Francke, within fifteen minutes of the call of time, made the point that turned the victory from Somerset to Rockaway.

The score by periods follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	Albert Francke	Rockaway	15:15

Goal knocked 15 seconds over time. Somerset penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	Emil Pfizer	Somerset	0:15
No. 2	Albert Francke	Rockaway	7:30
No. 3	Emil Pfizer	Somerset	6:00

Knockout 1¼ minutes over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	Albert Francke	Rockaway	1:00
No. 2	Emil Pfizer	Somerset	0:30
No. 3	Emil Pfizer	Somerset	7:15

Knockout 1 minute over time. Somerset penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	W. A. Hazard, Jr.	Rockaway	6:30
No. 2	Rene La Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	2:00
No. 3	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	1:00
No. 4	Rene La Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	3:00
No. 5	Albert Francke	Rockaway	2:15

Knockout 15 seconds over time. Somerset penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

Summary: Goals earned—Rockaway, 8; Somerset, 4. Lost by handicap—Somerset, 4. Lost by penalties—Somerset, ¾ of a goal for 3 safeties. Total score—Rockaway, 8; Somerset, 7¼. Referee—Morton W. Smith. Scorer and timekeeper—Henry A. Boody.

The game closed the series of contests under the auspices of the Polo Association for the year.

CREEDON KNOCKS OUT REIDY.

Queer Preliminary Bout by Dyer and Lester at Broadway Athletic Club.

Dan Creedon of Australia made short work of Pat Reidy of Washington at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The men were to have gone twenty rounds, but they went only to the eighth, in which Creedon, with a vicious right-hand uppercut that landed on the chin, put Reidy down and out. The blow was delivered as the men broke away from a clinch, and the crowd, not understanding the conditions under which the men fought, made loud cries of foul. It was a fair blow, though, and was landed just as the men were clear.

Creedon showed up in the ring fully fifteen pounds heavier than his opponent, and, although he looked a trifle fat, he was made the favorite in the betting.

The preliminary fight between Bob Dwyer and "Whitey" Lester was a farce that had a serious ending. Dwyer could not fight, and in the sixth round tried to choke his opponent. Referee John White became mixed up in the scrimmage, but finally got the men separated. He disqualified Dwyer, but when the announcement was made Dwyer jumped up from his chair, made a rush at Lester, and began pounding him. He went at Lester and his seconds again, and at the referee, but was finally carried away and quieted.

JEFFRIES-SHARKEY FIGHT.

Postponed to Nov. 3 Owing to the Injury to the Champion's Arm.

Champion Jim Jeffries and Tom Sharkey, the sailor, will not meet on Oct. 27, as originally arranged, because of the injury to Jeffries's arm.

At first Tom O'Rourke, the manager for Sharkey, would not agree to a postponement, and insisted that if the fight was postponed he would claim the $2,500 which Manager Brady had posted to guarantee the appearance of Jeffries. O'Rourke did not believe that Jeffries had injured himself so badly as to prevent his making his appearance on the date arranged.

Jeffries came to this city yesterday and was examined by Dr. H. Feyos at 285 Fifth Avenue, and when the latter said that in his opinion Jeffries would not be able to fight on the date, O'Rourke consented to postpone the date of the fight one week later—Nov. 3.

MEADOWBROOK HUNT CLUB RUN.

Had to be Stopped Owing to the Heat —One Rider Thrown.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The run of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club to-day was unfinished owing to the heat. The start was made from Jericho at 4 o'clock, and the first two fences were so hard that the party had trouble taking them. The fourth fence was harder than the others, and none of the horses would take it. A rail had to be taken out, and after the horses had made the modified jump the hounds were so far in the lead that only with hard riding did the hunters catch up to them.

After going six miles to East Norwich, there was a check, and Master of Hounds Ralph N. Ellis decided to quit, as both horses and riders were badly blown. There was only one cropper. Fred Okie was thrown while attempting to take the fourth fence. With help he remounted and finished the run, although his right leg was badly wrenched. Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg were the only ladies in the saddle. Among the men present were Maxwell Stevenson, Harry Savage Page, Thomas Hitchcock, E. Willard Roby, Ernest and William C. Hays, and Samuel Willetts.

The hunter whose horse fell in last Saturday's run of the club was not William Martin, but L. T. Martin. Mr. Martin was not as seriously injured as the first reports indicated. His horse went down over a jump, but he was able to remount almost immediately and ride home.

ARMY HAS FULL QUOTA.

Contains 100,000 Men—More Cannot Be Added Except by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—One hundred thousand is the strength of the United States Army. The latest reports to the War Department show that the full strength has been reached in recruiting under the authority of the last Congress. Of this force 65,000 are regulars and 35,000 volunteers. No more recruits can be added till Congress authorizes it.

This army of 100,000 can be maintained only until Jun 30, 1902. By Nov. 15 all the forces needed for the Philippines, 68,000, will be on the way, and the last transport will have arrived there before the beginning of the new year.

HAVANA'S SANITARY CONDITION.

Chief Sanitary Officer Corrects Misrepresentations as to Yellow Fever This Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a long communication in your issue of Oct. 2, entitled "The Key West Fever Fight," and signed "M. H. S.," presumably a representative of the Marine Hospital Service.

The paragraph at the top of the right-hand column conveys incorrect information as to the yellow fever data in Havana, which it seems worth while to correct, particularly as the purport of it is directly contradicted by statements made both in the official reports of the Department of Havana recently issued and in the public health reports, made by the Marine Hospital Service. I therefore inclose you the statistics for August and September on the accompanying sheets, carefully prepared from all the information available in the City of Havana, public and private.

For August the yellow fever cases were 34 and the deaths 11, contrasted with the record for the previous August, which was a minimum year, of 22 deaths. For the month of September the total number of cases was 54 and the deaths 18, the lowest previous record for September, namely, 1898, being 37 deaths.

As to what has been the result of the sanitation to which Havana has been subjected, which the writer of the article in question seeks to dispirage, I cannot do better than refer to the official report of Dr. Rosenau, the representative in Havana of the Marine Hospital Service, who, under date of Sept. 17, states that "in Havana the usual order of things has been reversed: Havana has quarantined against Key West—that is, the same precautions are now being taken against Key West that Key West was wont to take against Havana."

Further on in an italicized sentence, Dr. Rosenau states: "With the single exception of the outbreak among the soldiers at Cabaña, there has not been a single instance of a second case of yellow fever occurring in a house disinfected by the Sanitary Department of this city," and he adds the phrase, "A very enviable record."

The authorities in Havana are quite content to let the facts in these cases speak for themselves, but demur to their being misrepresented.

The case of the soldiers at Cabaña was peculiar, the command consisting of over 600 men, who lived in the fortress for three and one-half months before any case of fever occurred, when several cases in succession were imported from the outside, and thereafter several cases occurred, which could not be accounted for in this way. Another marked feature of the case was the fact that over sixty military prisoners who were continuously in the fortress and occupied in the doing of the dirty work of the garrison, removing garbage, &c., who were known not to have left the fortress, did not have a single case of fever among them. Either then the imported cases produced a temporary or local infection or else some unknown and secret portion of the fortress had been explored by some of the garrison, which had not been opened up and disinfected by the disinfecting force. However this may be, the removal of the garrison to camp and the redisinfection of the fortress has effected the complete disappearance of the fever.

This communication is made less for the purpose of correcting errors than to avoid the disparagement of sanitary work, which is imputed in the communication in THE NEW YORK TIMES, as there is reason to believe from our experience in Havana that sanitation alone, if absolutely thorough, can be relied upon to reduce enormously the mortality from epidemic yellow fever, and this is a valuable result to be lost sight of in the general economy of tropical and semi-tropical cities.

While on the subject, may I correct an important error occurring on Page 1,034 of the Marine Hospital Public Health Report of Sept. 29, where Havana is charged during the three months from June 15 to Sept. 14 with 114 cases of fever and 34 deaths, the actual figures being: Cases, 72; deaths, 29.

JOHN G. DAVIS.
Major and Surgeon United States Volunteers, Chief Sanitary Officer.
Havana, Oct. 11 1899.

Chief Sanitary Officer Major John G. Davis, stationed at Havana, makes the following report as to yellow fever cases and deaths in Havana in August and September of this year:

August.

GENERAL DATA.

Remaining from July	1	Total number of recoveries	5
Total number of cases	33	Under treatment Sept. 1	18
Total number of deaths	11	Total	34 34

Localities.	Cases.	D'ths	Localities.	Cases.	D'ths.
From ships	2		Havana	15	6
Lighter in harbor	1		Santiago de las Vegas	1	0
Matanzas	1	0	Pirotecnia	1	0
Naval quarters	2	2	Cabanas	7	2
Punta Barracks	1	0	Regla	1	0
Casa Blanca	1	0	Total	34	11
Triscornia	1	0			

Nationalities.	Cases.	D'ths	Nationalities.	Cases.	D'ths
American	13	4	Hollander	1	0
Spaniard	17	6	Norwegian	1	0
Scotch	1	1			
German	1	0	Total	34	11

CASES AT HOSPITALS SEPT. 1.

Las Animas	7	Quinta de Covadonga	1
La Benefica	5		
Quinta de Dependientes	5	Total	18

September.

GENERAL DATA.

Remaining from August	18	Recoveries	42
Taken sick during the month	54	Under treatment Oct. 1	12
Deaths	18	Total	72 72

Localities.	Cases.	D'ths.	Localities.	Cases.	D'ths.
Havana	22	6	Tug in harbor	1	0
Casa Blanca	1	1	Regla	2	1
Cabanas	15	1	Camp Ludlow	1	0
Ships	6	3	Key West	1	0
Naval Quarters	2	0			
Launch in harbor	3	1	Total	54	18

Nationalities.	Cases.	D'ths	Nationalities.	Cases.	D'ths
American	22	8	Dane	1	0
Spaniard	19	8	Roumanian	1	0
German	5	1	French	1	1
Swede	1	0	Russian	2	0
English	1	0			
Norwegian	1	0	Total	54	18

CASES AT HOSPITALS OCT. 1.

Las Animas	4	Quinta de Covadonga	1
La Benefica	1	Machina Hospital	1
Quinta de Dependientes	5	Total	12

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Letorde, wife of Military Governor Ludlow's acting chief clerk, died to-day from yellow fever. She was the first American woman since the occupation to contract the disease.

Almost every case of the fever among the Americans is traceable to certain places frequented by them. There have been twenty cases of the fever this month and seven deaths.

Major Davis, Chief Sanitary Officer, says he is in favor of not allowing Americans to land in Havana next year between July and October. He also says if the same rule were applied to all foreigners yellow fever would practically disappear.

TO PLAY WITH PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Oct. 17.—The State College football team, with substitutes, trainers, and a large body of students, left for Princeton this morning. The team is in excellent condition, and most of the players have recovered from the injuries received in the Washington-Jefferson game. At yesterday's last practice all the men showed up in excellent form, and every member of the team is expected to play the best game of the season. While State's team is not as heavy as the average team, its main strength is in its swift and quick game.

Hewitt, the crack quarter back, will not be able to play, on account of the injuries which he received in the West Point game. This at first caused great anxiety among State's supporters and management, but the showing made by Johnson in Friday's game has satisfied every one that he is capable of filling the quarter back position equally well.

Arrangements have been completed by which a special train for the large number of State's admirers in Philadelphia is to be run to Princeton in time for the game. Over 500 people have already made application. The outcome of the game will be watched with the greatest interest, and the line-up will be as follows: Left end, Harris; left tackle, Ruble; left guard, Randolph; centre, Cummings; right guard, Scholl; right tackle, F. Miller; right end, Wood; quarter back, Johnson; left half back, Burns; right half back, D. Miller; full back, Cure; substitutes, Schoffstall, Miles, Taylor, F. F. Miller, and D. K. Miller.

Princeton's Line-Up To-day.

PRINCETON, Oct. 17.—The Tigers' practice to-day in preparation for the game with the State College to-morrow was short, but full of snap. Palmer in tackling Young was injured on the hip and forced to quit the field. Dana received a bad cut on the head. Kafer, after urgent appeals by Capt. Edwards, resumed practice to-day. The line-up for to-morrow's game will be: Centre, Booth; left guard, Mills or Dana; left tackle, McCord; left end, Palmer; right guard, Edwards; right tackle, Hillebrand; right end, Poe; quarter back, Hutchinson; left half back, Beardsley or Kafer; right half back, Reiter; full back, Mattis or Hodgman.

CORNELL'S PLAY IMPROVING.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Coach Haughton put the Cornell football team through one of the most successful practices of the season this afternoon, and there was much improvement manifested in the general play of the team.

In interference the men were given valuable instructions, and in connection with signal practice they went through some promising new plays. In the line-up with the same second team which a few weeks ago scored on the 'Varsity, the latter to-day had a decided advantage, rushing the substitute team from one end of the field to the other.

Coach Haughton feels confident of soon having a strong team on the field.

Pennsylvania Team Weak.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The practice of the University of Pennsylvania football eleven to-day was unsatisfactory to the coachers. The players went about their work in a listless manner, and there was a total absence of dash or spirit about the playing. The Pennsylvania team to-day is weaker than it has been at any time during the past six years. The few good men that are on the eleven are in poor physical condition, and a number of substitutes will go into the game against Wesleyan.

Yale Eleven Practices in Secret.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 17.—The Yale football eleven, 'Varsity and college, practiced this afternoon behind closed gates for an hour. This was unexpected, and the large company of students that went out to the field was taken by surprise. It appears in the light of this secret practice that Yale anticipates a hard game on Saturday, and is working up a lot of trick plays for defensive work.

LIVELY BOWLING TOURNEY.

Metropolitan Team Wins Two Games in the American National Contest at Germania Alleys.

The strong Metropolitan bowling team played its opening series in the American National T

PUBLIC EMPLOYES IN JEOPARDY.

Attorney General Decides that Many Recent Appointments Are Illegal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Attorney General Davies to-day rendered an opinion which will affect the title to office of hundreds of employes of the State and City Governments. He holds that all persons appointed to positions since 1895, when the Revised Constitution went into operation, without a compliance with the civil service rules and regulations, hold their positions illegally, and that the disbursing officers of the State or of the municipality in which they are employed have no right to pay them public moneys.

Persons appointed prior to 1895 are not affected, even though they were not appointed in compliance with civil service rules. The most important part of the opinion is that which refers to veterans. It holds that they can enjoy no privileges which would exempt them from a compliance with civil service requirements.

The opinion develops from a belief that the new law enacted last Spring wiped out old mistakes, and that all persons appointed, though illegally, prior to its enactment, would not be disturbed by it. Employes in the Public Buildings Department of the Capitol who had been appointed without civil service examinations were taken as test examples and the matter submitted to the Attorney General.

In his opinion he says: "The employes in question were appointed without authority of law and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of the statutes. They have no title to the positions they now occupy.

"The provisions of the Constitution relative to veterans do not exempt them from civil service examinations. The veteran is entitled to preference only when he has passed an examination. Various statutes have been enacted by the Legislature with a view to exempting veterans from competitive examinations, but they are all plainly violative of the Constitution."

Express Company Litigation Hastened

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The United States Supreme Court has practically reached a decision to allow any interested parties to file briefs in the express company cases involving the question whether the sender or carrier shall pay the revenue tax on packages. But it has decided to permit such parties to participate in the oral argument before the court. It is believed that this decision will prevent the postponement of the argument beyond the 30th inst., for which date the test case is set.

Followed His Wife's Mode of Suicide.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Harvey Willover, aged sixty years, hanged himself to a cherry tree at Savona this morning. He stood on a nailkeg, adjusted the rope, and kicked the keg away from him. His wife committed suicide in the same way three years ago.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Supreme Court of the United States:

57—Morris Kelim, appellant, vs. the United States. Passed subject to the provisions of Section 91, Rule 26, per stipulation of counsel.

38 and 39—United States, appellant, vs. J. Francisco Chavez et al., appellant. Argument continued by Frank W. Clancy for the appellees and concluded by William H. Pope for the appellant.

50—S. Endicott Peabody, appellant, vs. the United States. Argued by Frank W. Clancy for the appellant and by Matthew G. Reynolds for the appellee.

14—J. Francisco Chavez, appellant, vs. the United States. Argument commenced by Frank W. Clancy for the appellant and continued by Matthew G. Reynolds for the appellee.

Call for Wednesday: 14, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, (and 63, 64, and 66.)

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

8—Colton vs. Raymond.
4—Blank vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R.
8—Trowbridge v s. Union Printing Co.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
10—White-Smith Music Pub. Co. vs. Morning Journal Assn.
11—U. S. vs. Fowler, as administrator, &c.
13—Palmer Pneumatic Tire Co. vs. Werdenfeld.
15—Hoey vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
16—Mahon vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.
59—Lowenthal vs. Nat. Credit Men's Ass'n.
66—Theobold vs. A. & S. Henry Co.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
86—Harmon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
87—Breen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
88—Loeffler vs. Hill.
89—Fitzpatrick vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity cases.

57—Briskill vs. Mayor, &c.
80—Menton vs. McGuire.
61—Lein vs. Myers.
90—Verlini vs. Verlini.
91—Duke vs. Morning Journal Assn.
92—United States vs. French.
93—George F. Blake Co. vs. White.
94—Tantilli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
95—Cassidy vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. Ry. Co.
96—Nolan vs. Ocean SS. Co.
97—Ramsden vs. Perkins.
98—Marks vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
99—Jann vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
100—Anglo-Am. Land Credit Co. vs. Hutchinkiss.
101—Marschisott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
102—Frank vs. Netherlands Am. Nav. Co.
103—Gale vs. Chase Nat. Bank.
104—Billera vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
105—Manning vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
95—Butcher vs. Con. Trust.
97—Lowery vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
11—Ballard vs. Beveridge.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Boardman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pierce vs. Guggenheimer.
2—Crafts vs. Anderson.
3—Flanagan vs. Brennan.
4—Oppenheimer vs. Man. Imp. Co.
5—Brown vs. Potter.
6—Bagnell vs. Wahle.
7—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
8—Langdon vs. Feitner.
9—Hassard vs. U. S. of Mexico, &c.
10—Fischer vs. Jordan.
11—Matter of Donaldson.
12—Brennan vs. Hamilton.
13—Biondo vs. Zimmerman.
14—Tim vs. Hatie.
15—Bourne vs. North Am. Elec. Co.
16—Poates vs. Bradley.
17—Kronick vs. Wilson.
18—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
19—Gucker vs. Weil.
20—Ernst Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Robinson.
21—Matter of Auman.
22—Calin vs. Calin.
23—Matter of Stone.
24—Burras vs. Mayer.
25—Eagle Sav. & Loan Co. vs. Connor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

3974—Morgan vs. Morgah.
3976—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
3977—Galligan vs. Galligan.
3978—Charlton vs. Charlton.
3979—Hanley vs. Hanley.
3980—Hores vs. Hores.
3981—Nebendahl vs. Nebendahl.
3982—Rodello vs. Rodello.
3983—Schriever vs. Schriever.
3984—Sarles vs. Sarles.
3985—Schneittacher vs. Schneittacher.
3986—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
3987—Imparato vs. Imparato.
3988—Marangiello vs. Marangiello.
3989—Attardi vs. Attardi.
3612—Schwartzberg vs. Schwartzberg.
3637—Fenner vs. Fenner.
3964—Barone vs. Barone.
3967—Ferre vs. Ferre.
3969—Gentil vs. Gentil.
3972—Mansfield vs. Mansfield.
3973—Morre vs. Morre.
3580—Kashowitz vs. Kashowitz.
5592—Segelman vs. Segelman.
3578—Maynard vs. Maynard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

3784—Bogert vs. Bogert.
3717—Hosea vs. Sinnott.
3724—Meyer vs. Clinton Bank.
3858—Spaulding vs. Spaulding.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4006.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessey, and O'Reilly for the People.

1—Dennis Sullivan. 2—Thomas McGrath.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

9795—Little vs. City of New York.
4512—Corto vs. Mayor, &c.
9063—Kirschner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
9277—Kleiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5018—Harris vs. Hass.
9032—O'Connor vs. Hale.
9283—Slattery vs. Morning Journal Assn.
6577—Tighe vs. Vaglio.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV. and V., for trial.

2886—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5715½—Tim vs. Abbott Katz Brewing Co.
1534—Cahn vs. Cahn.
3055—Benson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3057—Same vs. same.
3379—Trainor vs. Moran.
4790—Harley vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
2534—Allen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9870—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
3040—Miller vs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
3978—Searty vs. Mayor, &c.
3578—Ross vs. Dininny.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6298.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2745—Phelan vs. Press Pub. Co.
5435—Sagor vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
3495—Rudnick vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4091—Ruppert vs. Tolk.
3598—Friedman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3599—Pavey vs. same.
5039—Williams vs. Bloomingdale.
5063—Kunzelberg vs. Gross.
3697—Lonzo vs. Tobin.
3611—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4895—Reitz vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
3620—Mayer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3652—Mandel vs. same.
1193—Preschel vs. Miner.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
5070—Reynolds vs. Cent. Crosstown R. R. Co.
4144—Haase vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
4145—Same vs. same.
4146—Yukes vs. N. Y. Press Co.
5098—Weiss vs. B'klyn, Queens Co., &c., R. R. Co.
5099—Iris vs. Heller.
5103—Bellak vs. Stimmel.
5108—Kauffman vs. Wynn.
5131—O'Donnell vs. Int. Nav. Co.
5146—Bein vs. Stahl.
5156—Nelson vs. Hague.
5164—Lloyd vs. Grady.
5172—Lennon vs. Thorn.
5283—Lieberman vs. Propper.
5184—Durant vs. Hall.
5142—Borland vs. McIntyre.
5214—De Mets vs. Investment Corporation

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Margaret Skiddy. Mary Clifford. Sebastian Kerner. Giovanni Bazini.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1487—Contested will of John Connor.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3320½—Bueb vs. Garaty
1100—Slatter vs. Cohen.
1246—Sweeney vs. Geo. W. Lederer Co.
256—Narz vs. Gillis.
1358—McGovern vs. Hirsch.
1400—Dreeben vs. Rankin.
1522—Faas vs. Gordon.
3067—Kumess vs. Met. St. Ry.
994—Newkirk vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
1008—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Massareus.
920—Auer vs. Miller.
1119—Easton vs. Standard Agency Co.
1120—Johnson vs. Fernschild.
1305—Sweeney vs. Union Ry.
1051—Kelly vs. Wilch.
851—Lambert vs. Doelarty.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1176—Rosofsky vs. East River Gas Light Co.
563—Virgil vs. Newmark.
1129—Libowitz vs. United Dressed Beef Co.
1139—Goldstein vs. Gillis.
3987—Imparato vs. Imparato.
3988—Marangiello vs. Marangiello.
3989—Attardi vs.
3612—Schwartzberg vs.
3637—Fenner vs. Fenner.
3964—Barone vs. Barone.
3967—Ferre vs. Ferre.
3969—Gentil vs. Gentil.
3972—Mansfield vs. Mansfield.
3973—Morre vs. Morre.
3580—Kashowitz vs. Kashowitz.
5592—Segelman vs. Segelman.
3578—Maynard vs. Maynard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

3784—Bogert vs. Bogert.
3878—Kelly vs. Levy.
3717—Hosea vs. Sinnott.
2756—Walter vs. Platt.
3255—Fitzgerald vs. Dempsey.
3724—Meyer vs. Clinton Bank.
8890—Verlini vs. Verlini.
3858—Spaulding vs. Spaulding.
3893—Gerstenberger vs. Gerstenberger

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FINANCIAL.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four Per Cent. One Hundred Year Adjustment Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1899, an installment of interest (being the third installment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of Four Per Cent. on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand dollar ($1,000) bond, and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the coupon bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 3, and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof on November 1, 1899. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 14, 1899, and will remain closed until November 2, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 6, 1899.

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This Company has acquired by purchase the business of these named corporations:

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
THE MANHATTAN OIL MOTOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.
THE NATIONAL MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., New York, N. Y.

All of the property, patents, manufactured stock, rights, good will, business contracts and the capital stock and bonded issues of the respective corporations in their entirety, being delivered free of all liabilities of any kind whatever.

The 35,000 shares of the Preferred Stock of this company are offered for subscription at PAR, payable at the offices of the

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

Subscription books for same will be opened at the offices of the Continental Automobile Company in Jersey City, Monday, October 16, 1899, and will close on Wednesday, October 18, 1899, at 3 P. M.

Twenty-five per cent. of subscriptions are payable on application and the balance on or before October 31, 1899.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANTHONY HIGGINS,	*Ex-United States Senator,*	Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM H. BULKELEY,	*Director United States Bank,*	Hartford, Conn.
WILLIAM H. LAKE,	*Capitalist,*	New York.
W. H. NIXON,	*Martin & W. H. Nixon Paper Co.,*	Philadelphia, Pa.
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A. M. JORDAN,	*President Atlantic City Sewerage Co.,*	Atlantic City, N. J.
W. C. HENDRICKSON,	*Belle Mead Stock Farms,*	Belle Mead, N. J.

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ENGINEERS.

ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, Ohio. VIGGO V. TORBENSEN, Jersey City, N. J.

This company owns and controls **forty-two** domestic and foreign patents covering the use of gasolene, kerosene and petroleum as applied to motors or engines for automobile, marine and stationary power uses, being the inventions of ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, O.; and also the United States and Canadian Patents of CHARLES E. DURYEA, Peoria, Ill.; and JAMES FRANK DURYEA, Springfield, Mass., and the exclusive rights under them to use their valuable inventions for the smaller pleasure vehicles and launches, and for all stationary power uses.

This company has acquired two complete manufacturing establishments,—one at Jersey City, N. J., the other at Cleveland, O.,—giving it a present capacity of 500 automobiles and 1,800 marine and stationary motors per year, these plants being thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, all practically new, and both susceptible of such enlargements or extensions as will double the output of finished machines.

The company acquires a business in booked orders which will fully employ the present capacity of its two plants for twelve months, and is daily proffered orders in increasing numbers.

The physical assets of the Company, together with its patents, have a value in excess of its Preferred Capital, and its earning power from orders in hand **exceeds the 6 per cent. upon its issue of Preferred and 9 per cent. upon its issue of Common Stock.**

By the issue of the Preferred Shares the Company acquires the properties enumerated and retains in its treasury over **$750,000** cash for working capital and extensions of its plants, and holds a reserve in Common Stock of **$1,000,000.**

Subscribers to the Preferred Shares as offered receive **as a bonus** on such subscription **one share of Common Stock for each share of Preferred Stock** subscribed for or allotted to them, the right, however, being reserved to allot the whole amount of the shares subscribed for or to reject any and all subscriptions.

Additional information, details and data will be furnished at the offices of the Company's Engineers, No. 52 Broadway, New York City, where subscription blanks can also be obtained.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.
READJUSTMENT.

To the holders of
SPEYER & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

for the following bonds and shares:
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, AND I,
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SUCCESSOR, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BRANCH) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY LAND BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY COMMON STOCK,
embraced in the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Central Pacific Railroad Company dated February 8, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that **ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 16TH, 1899,** holders of Speyer & Co.'s Certificates of Deposit, above mentioned, may receive the **NEW SECURITIES AND CASH** to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, as hereinafter stated, at the offices of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in the City of New York, or at the offices of the Readjustment Managers in Europe. Each holder must deliver all Certificates of Deposit held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new coupons bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new shares are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip, exchangeable in round amounts, will be issued for fractional amounts of new bonds. Holders entitled to fractions of bonds may either sell the fractions or may purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express, at their expense.

October 11th, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

United States Flour Milling Co.,
Produce Exchange Building,
NEW YORK.

Holders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company's **INTERIM RECEIPTS,** for **FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT.** Bonds of the United States Flour Milling Company, will please surrender the same, at the Produce Exchange Trust Company, 26 Broadway, New York, (and receive therefor the engraved Bonds,) prior to Nov. 1st, 1899, at which date the semi-annual interest coupon thereon will be due and paid at said Trust Company.

New York, Oct. 17th, 1899.

JOSEPH A. KNOX, Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE,
38 AND 40 NEW ST.
Do not forget that the privilege of obtaining memberships in this Exchange on the basis of FIFTY DOLLARS expires Oct. 21, when the price will be ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. This rule is inflexible. Do not hesitate.
C. L. PARKER, President.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18TH, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.)
$2,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
8 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
55 shs. Railway Automatic Sales Co. common.
25 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
35 shs. 9th National Bank.
$80,000 Marietta Mineral R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds, (Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. ctfs. of dep.)
$3,000 Columbia R'way & Navigation Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1931, Dec., 1893, coups.
25 shs. No. American Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Company of America.
52 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank, (68% paid.)
20 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$300 Meadow Yacht Club of N. J. 5% Regstd. Bonds, 1915.
25 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
35 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
8 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
700 shs. Distilling Company of America common.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
13 shs. Hide & Leather Bank.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
44 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
4 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
125 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$2,500 Bond & Mtge. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co.; 2d Mtge. on Property s. e. cor. 135th St. and Brown Place, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Bond & Mtge. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co.; 2d Mtge. on Property s. s. 135th St., 25 ft. east of Brown Place, (Hypd.)
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
12 shs. City National Bank.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST CO.
59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus $1,500,000

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,

Henry Morgenthau.

OFFICERS.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, PRESIDENT.
HUGH J. GRANT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, 2D VICE-PREST.
W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

BEFORE INVESTING IN MINING STOCKS write us. We have inside information with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO., Denver, Colo. References: Bradstreet's and Dun's Agencies, and Leading Colorado Banks.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Receipts and Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall St., New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Office of Naylor & Company,
45 Wall Street, New York.
October 16, 1899.

The limited partnership heretofore existing between EDWARD ASCHERSON, ALEXANDER SOWERBY HAY, THEODORE DREIER, EDWARD JULIUS BERWIND, JOHN MITCHELL CLARK, and CHARLES STRONG GUTHRIE has this day terminated by limitation.

The affairs of the old partnership will be liquidated in New York by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership under the firm name of NAYLOR & COMPANY, and in Pittsburgh by Messrs. BANNING, COOPER & COMPANY, Ltd., Lewis Block.

JOHN MITCHELL CLARK,
WILLIAM HENRY MILLS,
JOHN ARMSTRONG RAWLINS.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., September 23d, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capital Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Monday, November 6th, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 6th to November 6th, 1899.

By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT,
Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Zucker & Levett & Loeb Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, 526 West 25th St., in the City of New York, on the last Wednesday, in October, (October 25,) 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

WALTER L. LOEB, Secretary.
New York, October 11th, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 23, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1899, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1899, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1899.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 17	380,455
To date this year	138,357,433
Corresponding date last year	83,005,934

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 17	$2,017,500
To date this year	$714,848,670
Corresponding date last year	$360,803,870

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy.	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Norf. & West	1
Brunswick City	½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	¾	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & N. W.	3	P. & W. pf. t. r.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Consol Gas	1	Pullman Car	3¼
Int. Paper pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	5⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	⅝	St. P. & D. pf.	1
Mexican Central	⅝	West. Un. Tel.	¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2	Wis. Cent. pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	¾	General Electric	½
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Glucose Sugar	5⅞
Am. S. & W.	1⅝	Glucose S. pf.	3¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2⅜	Republic Steel	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Federal Steel	1⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio 3½s	1⅛	So. Pac., Cent. Pac.	
Lehigh & W. B. 5s	2	ref. gtd. 4s	1½
Wabash, Deb. B	1	West Shore 4s	2

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Professional pressure is still exerted against the security market, and though yesterday's total transactions fell short of 400,000 shares, there were spurts of activity—especially in quarters where bear campaigning aimed at upsetting quotations for industrials. The circulation of an essay upon dangers from trusts was attended by attacks upon that part of the list where recessions might seem to give force to the essayist's philosophy. In only two or three places, however, was any apparent impression made—and what was notable in those instances was that practically every stock marked down was earlier this year enthusiastically "bulled" by the same authority now so hopeless. Short as the Wall Street memory proverbially is, it is still unforgotten who has been most valiant among apostles urging investment in Rubber Trust, Leather Trust, Wire Trust, Glucose Trust, and even in Tobacco Trust till a historic pool went wrong.

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Some new bear "leaders" appear. Two conspicuous room traders back from Europe began to belabor the market yesterday. One of them sold 10,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock short and another put out a line of 20,000. They seemed to be sure of success at the outstart, the price of the stock yielding something over a point, but at the end of the day it was nearly two points higher than the low figure of the morning. Cynical observers were inclined to suspect that the new bears were in their enthusiasm unwittingly making a market for the older and bigger bear to cover some of his shorts. The experiences of speculative relief corps are usually interesting spectacles in Wall Street.

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What was more notable than anything else in yesterday's market appeared in the strength of bonds; most of the conspicuous issues rose substantially. During recent bear activity on the Stock Exchange cautious investors seemed to reach the conclusion that it was a good time to wait even as to putting funds into ultra-conservative investments, and the result was that the bond market came practically to a standstill, and some issues declined. Now that money market threats disappear, the investor, regaining confidence, shows aggressiveness in making quick amends for recent hesitation.

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Money market conditions improve materially.

SENTIMENT IN EUROPE.

Further proof of the confidence which is felt by Europe in American investments and securities is given by John H. Davis, who has just returned from a trip abroad, in these words:

"England and Europe generally are coming to look with more and more favor on American properties. Since our victory over Spain they have paid more heed to us, and with this greater attention they have come to recognize more fully our financial and commercial ability and integrity. They are fully prepared to put great sums of money into reputable and sound enterprises here.

"Of course at present the Transvaal war has rather unsettled things, but that will not be for long. While it lasts, however, I hope we in this country will give England our sympathy and our moral support.

"I was very much pleased when I was abroad to see that the older world has no longer the fear that we shall be led away by the free silver cry, that was noticeable in the foreign attitude toward us in the last election. Over there they believe now that we have come to our financial senses."

DIVIDENDS.

The American Cotton Company,
27 William Street, New York, Oct. 17th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to Stockholders of Record October 25th, 1899; payable November 2nd, 1899.

The transfer books will close October 25th, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen November 2nd, 1899.

WINTHROP M. TUTTLE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va., and Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 23, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1899, and will open Nov. 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1899.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.,
26 Broadway, New York, October 16th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. to holders of its PREFERRED STOCK of record October 21st, payable November 1st. Transfer books close October 21st and reopen Nov. 2.

J. H. SNOW, Secretary.

GAINS PILED ON GAINS.

St. Paul gross earnings for the second week in October were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $979,181, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$34,566
Increase over 1897	174,193
Increase over 1896	238,765
Increase over 1895	142,774
Increase over 1894	341,802
Increase over 1893	117,902
Increase over 1892	173,572

For the month to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with the corresponding period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$104,268
Increase over 1897	363,594
Increase over 1896	497,010
Increase over 1895	311,959
Increase over 1894	695,998
Increase over 1893	277,842
Increase over 1892	374,139

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For the fiscal year to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$645,454
Increase over 1897	1,446,046
Increase over 1896	2,335,589
Increase over 1895	1,963,789
Increase over 1894	3,371,666
Increase over 1893	2,040,444
Increase over 1892	1,137,265

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S YEAR.

The report of the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the fiscal year, just issued, makes admirable reading, showing as it does an increase of more than $1,000,000 in gross earnings over the preceding year. The figures, showing the year's earnings from the different sources, follow:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Freight	$6,477,277	$5,683,088	$794,189
Passenger	1,782,374	1,466,708	315,666
Mail, express, &c.	462,567	416,429	46,138
Main system	$8,722,218	$7,566,225	$1,155,993
Proprietary lines	269,301	395,710	*126,409
Total	$8,991,519	$7,961,935	$1,029,584

*Decrease.

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In 1899 the number of miles operated on the main system was 4,649, as against 4,481 in 1898, while the proprietary lines total 327, as against 380 in 1898.

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Figures showing the earnings for the single week ended Oct. 7 are:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Freight	$581,085	$527,146	$53,939
Passenger	136,599	107,794	28,772
Mail, express, &c.	29,561	29,232	329
Main system	$747,212	$664,172	$83,040
Proprietary lines	23,013	36,442	*13,429
Total	$770,225	$700,614	$69,611

*Decrease.

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The statement of the earnings for the year does not include the proceeds of land sales.

MORE CONSOLIDATION TALK.

Wall Street continues to discuss the report of a probable consolidation of the Wagner and Pullman companies, notwithstanding that there have been more or less emphatic denials of any such consolidation from the local Pullman officials. The Street, however, will apparently not rest satisfied until after the annual meeting of the Pullman Company, which is to be held at Chicago to-morrow. If any action is to be taken along the lines indicated it is expected that it will be taken then.

BEARS AND BULLS.

Commenting on the general market and on bearish talk respecting it, a well-known Stock Exchange broker said yesterday:

"The bears may talk as they want, but the sum and substance of it is that the time is now past for bearing the market. When call money was up around 40 per cent., and the Transvaal war threatened, the bears had their chance then—and some of them took advantage of it. But that time is past. Stringent money is no more, and the Transvaal war has been discounted. There is now a very great short interest in the market, and when that interest undertakes to cover it will be found that no stocks are offering and prices will be sure to rise. We have had evidences of this during the past few days; we will see further evidences very shortly. It is the turn of the bulls now."

UP THE STATE PROSPERITY.

That there is marked and gratifying prosperity in the upper part of the State is well borne out by J. C. Tone of Rochester, who is largely interested in the Rochester and Sodus Bay Railway, now building, and in several other electric lines in that district which are shortly to be begun. Mr. Tone says:

"We are having better times in my district than I remember in many years. Manufacturers are kept busy filling orders, merchants are prosperous, money is easy, and workingmen are well employed and happy.

"There is very considerable building, railroad and otherwise, going on. The Rochester and Sodus Bay Road, forty-two miles in all, will be finished in the Spring, and work on another electric road, of something over 100 miles, the name of which will be announced in a day or two, will be begun very shortly. These roads will carry both freight and passengers, and will open up some new districts and very materially help farmers there."

NEW RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

And still the story comes, not only of busy railroads, with increased earnings, but also of many orders placed by these roads for new equipment. From almost every part of the country the cry is heard of a shortage of cars and of the need not only of more car acc

ranged largely from 5½ to 6 per cent., though very choice names might possibly find buyers under 5½ per cent.

The copper shares were hammered again to-day, and this, with the occasional rallies in the shares, made them the feature of the local trading. The principal attack was on Arcadian, causing that stock to drop to 35; a rally to 40 followed, and then irregularity and dullness. As it was with Arcadian, so with many of the other coppers, and in a measure the whole market. The trading in Arcadian was very heavy, and that stock easily led the list in volume of transactions. Centennial, Mohawk, United States, and Utah were all active, the first named selling under 25, Mohawk under 20, United States 29 to 30, and Utah 34 to 35. Arnold fell under 10, Isle Royale to 20, Old Colony to 8, and Butte under 69. Calumet and Atlantic were two coppers apparently left out of the bear reckoning. Santa Fé failed to indorse the reported rich strike. Pioneer sold, ten shares, at 2½. Boston and Albany trading took on new life, the stock rising to 250. Report continues to forecast something favorable to come out of Thursday's meeting. Planters' Compress is coming again into favor; it scored 5 to-day.

Curb prices were: New England Gas & Coke, 25@25½; 6s, 77@80; Centennial-Eureka, 27@29; Elm River, 7½@8; Boston Consolidated, 6@7; Little Tiger, 1.92@1.95; Amalgamated, 87@88.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	7	Old Colony	7	7½
Allouez	4½	5	Old Domin	2	2½
Arcadian	39	40	Osceola	81½	82
Arnold	9	9½	Parrot	43½	44
Ash Fed	1	3	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	27	28	Quincy	152	153½
Baltic	22	22⅜	Rhode Isl	5	6
Bos. & Mon	340	345	Santa Fe	10¾	11
Butte & Bos.	68	70	Santa Ysabel	11½	12½
Cal & Hecla	700	705	Tamarack	210	215
Centennial	23½	24	Utah Con	35	35¼
Franklin	17	17½	Washington	1⅜	2
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	12	15
Isle Royale	38½	39	Winona	8	9
Mohawk	19½	20	Wolverine	40½	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb	248	250	C. Mass. pf	60	65
Bos. & Low	240	...	Pitchburg pf	119	120
Bos. & Me	199	200	N. Y. & N.	...	...
Bos. & Prov.	303	305	E. 6s	111¼	...
Bos. Elev	105	106¾	N. Y. & N.	...	...
Bos. Gas 5s	85	89	E. 7s	116	...
Cent. Mass.	14	15	West End	94	94½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel	370	371	Lamson St
Chi. Stk. Yds	140	144	Mex. Tel
Dom. Coal	43	44	U. S. Oil
D. Coal pf	116	118	West. El

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—There was to-day a continuance of the favorable sentiment developed among local operators in the stock market yesterday, but it was only partially reflected, because the supply of different stocks seemed so large that buying must be persistent to move prices upward. Most of to-day's advances were limited to fractions. Asphalt was a leader, moving up from 17⅛ to 17¾. Pennsylvania Manufacturing rose to 278, while United Gas did even better, touching 162. Marsden, most of the iron and steel stocks, and Union Traction improved slightly. Pennsylvania Railroad led the railroad shares in point of strength—65 to 65¾.

The close was firm, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	41	42	Penn. Mfg	274	275
El. S. B	123	128	Phil. Trac	96	96¼
El. S. B. pf	...	123	Union Trac	38⅛	38¾
Ind. of Am.	16	16¾	U. G. Imp	162	163
Lehigh Val	25⅝	26	Welsb. Lt	45	50
Marsden	13⅜	13¾	W. N.Y. & P.	6	6¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Biscuit to-day, after opening at 42¾, sold to 43¼, but declined to 42⅝ and closed at 42¾. Metropolitan preferred ranged from 71½ to 72, closing at 71⅝. Match was a little stronger, gaining a point in closing at 132. Alley closed at par. The remainder of the list was stagnant.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	74
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	131½
National Biscuit Company common	42¾
National Biscuit Company pf	97
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf	90
North Chicago Street Railroad	236
West Chicago Street Railroad	118⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	99½
Lake Street Elevated	17¼
Lake Street Elevated 1st pf	75⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¼

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	10½
American Linseed pf	50½
American Tin Plate common	36½
American Tin Plate pf	85
National Biscuit Company common	42⅝
National Biscuit Company pf	96
National Carbon common	19¼
National Carbon pf	83
National Steel common	49
National Steel pf	94
Diamond Match	131
West Chicago Street Railroad	118⅝
Chicago Union Traction	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	80
Met. W. S. Elevated pf	71½

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

R. V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, $4,000 Hempstead Water Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds due 1918, semi-annual coupons Dec. 1, 1899, and forward, attached, 77 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,406,667, against $11,427,208 in the preceding week and $10,124,415 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $357,438,200, against $377,446,800 in the corresponding period last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
2d week Oct.	$218,600	$186,000	$171,300
From July 1	2,878,500	2,618,000	2,407,800
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
1st week Oct.	108,254	85,931	93,185
From Jan. 1	3,790,244	3,560,138	3,474,043
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Oct.	32,325	23,430	21,766
From Jan. 1	1,065,884	1,091,177	848,680
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,903	4,862	4,280
1st week Oct.	770,225	700,614	632,061
From July 1	8,991,519	7,961,935	6,811,822
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	582	550
2d week Oct.	88,000	69,000	80,100
From July 1	1,225,026	962,107	1,030,835
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE, 2d week October—			
W. & L. E. Div.	40,943	29,861	.....
C. C. & S. Div.	17,950	15,777	.....
Total	58,893	45,638	.....
From July 1			1¾
W. & L. E. Div.	547,280	445,842	30¾
C. C. & S. Div.			80
(Aug. 14)	156,029	129,454	.....
Total	703,309	575,296	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
2d week Oct.	126,719	106,745	113,579
From July 1	1,855,180	1,554,694	1,081,005
OHIO RIVER RAILROAD for August—			
Gross earnings	121,654	*88,273	.....
Op. expenses	62,752	47,749	.....
Net earnings	59,372	40,533	.....
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	700,979	601,044	.....
Op. expenses	453,708	416,063	.....
Net earnings	273,370	184,981	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	3,309,935	3,221,407	2,768,507
Op. expenses	2,234,672	2,251,991	1,812,423
Net	1,075,263	969,416	956,084
Int. and taxes	1,052,951	1,007,583	1,002,370
Surplus	22,312	*38,167	*46,286
Car trust acct.	68,750	.....	.....
Deficit	46,438	38,167	46,286

*Deficit.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend, details of which will be found in another column, has been declared by the International Steam Pump Company.

Interest on certain bonds of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company is to be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., on and after Nov. 1. Details will be found in another column.

The American Cotton Company has declared its second semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The company paid an accumulated dividend of 8 per cent. last May. This year it has in operation 400 round bale presses and expects to turn out 600,000 bales of 270 pounds each.

The United States Flour Milling Company gives notice to holders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company interim receipts for the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the United States Flour Milling Company to surrender the same at the Produce Exchange Trust Company and receive therefor the engraved bonds, prior to Nov. 1 next, at which date the semi-annual interest coupon thereon will be due and paid at said trust company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities does not show much increase in activity, but during the past few days prices have become somewhat firmer, and yesterday the market was fairly strong. Relatively few declines were recorded, and in some issues substantial advances over Monday's closing figures were brought about by the day's transactions. The present condition of the market is such that very little buying or selling is needed to move prices in one direction or the other. Days when little stock is offered prices are easily made to show much improvement and as easily do prices decline when any selling pressure appears. It remains true that holders of stocks are waiting, and thus the serious losses that heavy liquidation would bring about are avoided. The market could not at present stand much selling, but it seems more than probable that the next few months will bring about much improvement in the majority of stocks now actively dealt in on the curb. In January next many of the new industrials will be in the last quarter of their first year, and the question of the earnings on common stocks will then begin to be a prominent factor in the market for these issues. The friends of these stocks state that the showing on some of the common stocks now selling at low figures will be most gratifying. That some of these statements are well founded seems certain from the present reports from reliable sources.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS showed much strength and made substantial net gains in both the common and preferred stocks, as well as in the bonds. The reason assigned for the strength of these issues was a report to the effect that at last a settlement of the gas war had been reached. Those who answered for the rumor said the plan of settlement would be announced on Thursday, and intimations were had that they would be very favorable to the New Amsterdam Gas Company. Though the rumor was credited by some it was pronounced as entirely unfounded by others supposed to be well informed about local gas matters. The report really seemed nothing more than a repetition of one of the many unfounded rumors that have been heard at intervals for a number of months past. New Amsterdam Gas common yesterday sold up to 31 and closed at 30⅜ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The preferred stock advanced about 4 points, to 50½, but it was later offered at 52. The New Amsterdam bonds gained 1½ points, closing at 97 bid. Though yesterday's rumor of a settlement was not generally credited, the friends of the New Amsterdam Gas Company continue to assert that that company will certainly receive very advantageous terms when a settlement is reached. It is said that even at the present price of gas the company is making enough to meet its fixed charges, and that it is in a position to fight to the last.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was strong early in the day, but later was under some pressure, and substantial declines from the opening prices were recorded in both the common and preferred stocks. The common opened at 14 and at the close was offered at 13½, and the preferred, which changed hands early in the day at 46, sold down to 43, and at the end of the day was offered at 43½. Practically the only news in regard to the stock yesterday bore relation to the suits brought against the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, in Kentucky, and the reports were to the effect that the importance of these suits had been very much exaggerated.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.—The market for copper stocks in Boston was very much depressed yesterday, and this had an unfavorable effect on Amalgamated Copper, the only one of the copper stocks that was at all active yesterday. The opening sale was made at 87¾, and from this figure Amalgamated sold down to 87¼. It rallied later in the day, but fell off again before the close. It ended the day at 87¼ bid, a net loss of seven-eighths of one point.

MARKEEN COPPER, which has not been traded in at all of late, was offered down to 7½, and no bid was made for the stock.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was fairly active. It sold early in the day at 76 and 75, and there seemed to be little demand for the stock, but later the market was bid up in an effort to procure stock, and practically none was met. As high as 80 was bid, but during the afternoon none was offered under 85.

ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION STOCKS.—New York Transportation shared to some extent the late strength of Electric Vehicle, selling up to 17. New England Transportation, however, remained very weak. It sold at 7 and closed at 6½ bid, with stock offered at 7. Illinois Transportation was very dull. During most of the day no better bid than 3 was made for this stock.

UNIVERSAL CAR BEARING.—The stock of a company called the Universal Car Bearing Company was offered on the curb yesterday. It was offered from 104 down to about 98, without attracting any bid, and the offering served to bring about some comment on the stock. The fact that some weeks ago it was offered at about 50, without a bid, and that a short time later a sale at about par was made on the curb without any intermediate sales, caused many brokers to view the stock with much suspicion. It was said yesterday that most of the sales that have been made in this stock were fictitious.

BROOKLYN FERRY sold at 33⅛, several hundred shares changing hands at this figure.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	30¾	31½
New Amsterdam pf	59	...
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	40	41
American Agricul. Chem. pf	78½	79½
American Woolen Goods	25	26
American Woolen Goods pf	82	83
American Writing Paper 5s	90	92
Beet Sugar	31	33
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	81	83
Distilling Company of America	13½	13⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	42½	43½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	5
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	30	36
Havana Commercial	23	...
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	63½	65½
International Pump	22	24
International Pump pf	71⅞	73
National Gramophone	68½	69½
National Salt	45	47
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf	98¼	99
Otis Elevator	30	33
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Pittsburg Coal	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	25½	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82½	83½
Sloss-Sheffield	41½	42
Sloss-Sheffield subs	138	140
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78½	79½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	464	467
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pnevmatic Horse Collar	...	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87¼	87¾
American Air Power	38	40
American Cotton	...	60
Arizona Lead	8	8¼
Asphalt Company of America	16	17
British Columbia Copper	10½	11½
Chicago & Alton subs	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w i	93	96
Electric Vehicle	80	85
Electric Vehicle pf	...	110
*Electro-Pneumatic assessment paid	...	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	30	30¾
General Carriage	...	80
Illinois Transportation	3	4¼
*Mexican Copper	...	7½
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	...	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	16½	17½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	23½
St. Louis subs	135½	137½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	...	91
St. Louis preferred, when issued	...	92
St. Louis 4s, when issued	...	94¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	17
Trust Company of America	235	241
*Union Copper	30	...
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	...	20
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	...	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	241	243
Brooklyn, Bath & W'st End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	...	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	...	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	108	110
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	91¼	92½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116¼	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	96
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	27½	28
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97¼
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	35¾	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104

	Bid.	Asked.
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	65
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	59	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47¼
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90¾
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	55	60
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106½	...
Lafayette Gas Co	55	60
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	44	49
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	66	68
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76½	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	66
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	44	49
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
Peoples' Gas	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.)	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	57	59
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	...
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	104	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	33	35
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96½	97½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60½	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43½	45
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	21	23
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	...	88
Cramps' Shipyard	75	77
General Chemical	55	...
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	113	114
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	25¾	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	111	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	120
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	68
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18½	21

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.04
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.20	.22
Best & Belcher	.32	.35
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.75	.75
Challenge Con	.27	.29
Chollar	.31	.37
Confidence	.80	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.16
Gould & Curry	.34	.35
Hale & Norcross	.44	.44
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.28	.29
Occidental Con	.18	.18
Ophir	.82	.87
Overman	.19	.20
Potosi	.48	.57
Savage	.23	.25
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.61	.64
Standard	3.10	3.00
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.36	.38
Utah Con	.11	.11
Yellow Jacket	.26	.26
Silver bars	.57⅞	.58
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	47½@48¾
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	28½	28⅝	27	27½
Alamo	9¾	10	9½	10
Anaconda	45	45½	44½	45
Argentum	25½	26	25½	26
Anchoria	70	78	75	78
Augustine	128	130	128	130
Bankers	15	15	14¾	15
Battle	33¾	33½	32½	33
Blue Bell	14¾	14⅝	14½	15
Columbine	16	17	16¾	17
Consolidated	16	16⅛	15½	15⅞
Damon	23	23⅛	20	20½
Elkton	119⅝	120	118¾	119
El Paso	40	41½	41¼	42
Findlay	17⅝	18	17½	18
Garfield	18¼	18½	18⅛	18½
Gibson	27	28	27	28
Golden Fleece	26	30	26	30
Golden King	88	92	88	92
Gold Coin	210	225	210	225
Gould	33½	34	32	32½
Isabella	92½	93½	92½	93½
Independence	46½	47	46¾	47½
Jackpot	66	67	65½	67½
Moon Anchor	73	74	73½	74½
Matoa	32	35	32	35
National	16⅞	17⅜	15¾	16
Ophir	45	50	47	48¾
Pharmacist	...	6¾	6¾	6⅞
Pinnacle	32⅞	33¼	33	33¼
Portland	238	247	246	247
Raven	59½	60	59	60
Rawlings	25	29	26	29
Rosa	39¾	40	39½	40
Sovereign	18⅞	19	17¾	17⅞
Tornado	46¼	46½	46	46½
Union	32	32½	32½	32⅝
Vindicator	32½	33	146	148
Work	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝
Zenobia	22	22⅜	22½	23

CAPT. G. W. ELY HONORED.

Silver Service Presented to the Stock Exchange's Late Secretary.

A silver service made by Tiffany & Co. and consisting of two candelabra, a centre piece, a waiter, and a tea set of five articles was yesterday presented to George W. Ely on his retirement from the office of Secretary of the Stock Exchange. After the closing of the Exchange, President Rudolph Keppler, with Capt. Ely and Vice President R. H. Thomas, went to the rostrum.

Addressing Capt. Ely on behalf of the Governing Committee, Mr. Keppler then presented to him the levant-bound, engrossed, and illuminated copy of the resolutions passed by that body Sept. 13 last, when Capt. Ely resigned to become President of the Bankers' Trust Company. Mr. Keppler said the gift was in recognition of Capt. Ely's splendid services for a period of twenty-five years, and that they embodied a sentiment of personal esteem to which words would not do justice. In conclusion, Mr. Keppler said the keen regret felt at the loss of Capt. Ely was tempered by the knowledge that he had greatly advanced his interests in another field.

Vice President Thomas presented the silver service on behalf of the members of the Exchange, whose contribution toward it, he said, was spontaneous. Alluding to Capt. Ely's career as an officer of the Exchange, Mr. Thomas said that what the Stock Exchange is to-day it has been made by the recipient of the testimonial, and that not a letter, resolution, or document of any kind emanating from the late Secretary had ever returned to embarrass the Exchange.

Capt. Ely replied with emotion that he accepted the gifts as evidences of approval of his efforts to perform his duties satisfactorily and without bias. He went to a new sphere of action cheered by the expressions and evidences of good will, and was glad to say that he intended to remain in the ranks by retaining his membership.

O'BRIEN & CLARK JUDGMENTS.

Court of Appeals Refuses Corporation Counsel Whalen's Application.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division refusing the application of Corporation Counsel Whalen and Controller Coler to vacate the judgments against the City of New York, amounting to $700,000 entered by John O'Brien and Heman Clark. The claim was for work upon the aqueduct.

The court answers the following question certified to in the affirmative: "It being conceded that the settlement was advantageous to the city, had the Corporation Counsel power, on the approval of the Mayor and other city officials, to confer judgment in cases then in actual suit for a less sum than was claimed by the plaintiff, involving the power of the corporation to settle and compromise and whether this was a sufficient consideration?"

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	16	1,125	Am. Car & Foundry	15½	16¼	15¼	16	+ ⅞
60½	61⅜	1,115	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61¾	60½	60½	— ⅝
43¾	44	625	American Cotton Oil	44	44	43¾	43¾	...
35	35½	365	American Ice	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	— ¾
77¼	80½	40	American Ice pf	77	77	77	77	...
148	150	60	American Express	149	149¾	149	149¾	...
13½	14	400	American Malting Co	14	14	14	14	...
...	58	460	Am. Malting Co. pf	57	57	57	57	—1
10½	10⅞	100	American Linseed	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
50	51	400	Am. Linseed pf	50¼	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ½
50¼	50½	11,380	Am. Steel & Wire	52⅞	52⅞	50	50½	—1⅝
96	96½	2,850	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96	96½	94½	96¼	+ ¼
143½	143⅝	29,650	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	143⅜	144¼	142⅝	143⅞	— ¼
35⅞	36¼	815	Am. Smelt. & Ref	35⅞	36	35	35½	— ½
87	87½	310	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	87	87	87	87	+ ½
36½	37¼	625	American Tin Plate	37½	37½	36⅜	37	...
85¼	85½	200	Am. Tin Plate pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
119¾	120	16,900	American Tobacco	120½	120⅝	118½	120	+1¼
143	147	300	American Tobacco pf	147	147	145	145	—2
42½	43	550	Am. Steel Hoop	43	43¼	42	42	—1
84	84½	110	Am. Steel Hoop pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	...
44	45	100	Ann Arbor pf	44	44	44	44	...
20⅜	20⅝	330	At., T. & S. F.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	14,341	At., T. & S. F. pf	63	63½	63	63⅝	+ ⅝
48	48½	985	Anaconda Copper	48¼	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅞	8,623	Baltimore & Ohio	51⅝	53½	51½	52⅝	+1⅞
72½	72⅝	9,855	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71½	73	71¼	72½	+1½
83⅛	83¼	72,803	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	83¼	83⅝	81½	83¼	+ ¼
17	100	...	Brunswick City	15½	15½	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	920	Chesapeake & Ohio	25½	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
130¼	130½	13,520	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130⅛	131	130	130⅜	+ ⅛
49	49½	200	Chi. Con. Traction	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	14¼	1,800	Chicago Great Western	14¼	14⅜	14	14¼	— ⅛
81	81½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¼
40	42	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41	41	41	41	— ¾
90	90⅝	100	Chi., Gr. West., deb	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¾
44	46	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	44	44	44	44	...
125	125½	15,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124¾	125½	124½	125	+ ⅝
168¾	169	1,327	Chicago & Northw	166	168	166	168	+3
112⅝	112⅞	3,725	Chi., R. I. & Pac

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings at Private Contract—A Lively Day in the Auction Room—The Eno Sale To-day.

A. D. Juilliard, representing Mary C. Dodge, has sold to Boehm & Boehm the two four-story dwellings 37 and 39 East Twenty-first Street, 50 by 98.9, for about $100,000.

Gutwillig Brothers have bought the southwest corner of Hudson and Vestry Streets, old buildings, on a plot 33 by 100.

Clarence True has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 76 Riverside Drive, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Catharine Linde the five-story apartment house 126 West Ninety-fourth Street, 33.6 by 100.

It is reported that Pliny Fisk has sold to Theodore H. Banks the four-story American basement dwelling 89 Park Avenue.

Samuel E. Jacobs has sold through Tuotl & Co. to Nicholas J. Brown the five-story building 263 William Street, 30 by 64.6.

J. E. Whitaker has sold for William H. Butler to William H. Arnold the four-story stone-front dwelling 152 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for Mrs. Kate Johnsen to an investor the five-story double tenement 514 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

S. H. Stone has sold the four-story dwelling 8 Livingston Place, 18 by 84, adjoining the southeast corner of Livingston Place and Sixteenth Street, sold by Mandelbaum & Lewine on Monday.

W. P. Mangam has sold for A. J. Woodruff the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

S. De Walltears has sold for Sarah A. B. Downs to Lowenfeld & Frager the old building northeast corner of Avenue B and Ninth Street, 23.3 by 70.1.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased the store and basement at the northeast corner of Broadway and Worth Street to the Illinois Central Railroad for a term of years, at $6,000 a year.

The third offering of the holdings of the Eno estate takes place to-day at 111 Broadway. A list and description of the various parcels to be sold will be found below.

The Auction Rooms.

Yesterday for the first time in several months, the basement of 111 Broadway began to have a natural appearance. The room was not uncomfortably crowded, but in moving from place to place one would get enough jostling to know that there was some business going on. Samuel Goldsticker's offering of the Schubert estate's plot on the west side of Seventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, attracted a large crowd, but the bidding lacked interest. The first offer of $350,000 was advanced slowly, most of the way by $5,000 bids, to $415,000, at which figure the property was struck down to Israel Steinhart, one of the heirs. The buyer, it is said, purchased for his own account.

Philip A. Smyth's sale, by order of the owners of the block bounded by Westchester and St. Ann's Avenues, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and the Port Morris Railroad, was successful in that the entire offering was actually sold for a total of $68,375. The property was not sacrificed, but the best that can be said of the prices is that they were fair. One of the drawbacks of the sale was the suit which is now pending in the courts between the city and the New York and Harlem Railroad as to whether its Port Morris branch, which now crosses Westchester Avenue at grade, shall depress its tracks or the city raise the avenue. The railroad itself affected the sale but slightly, as it is not operated beyond running a train or two a day to retain its charter.

Results of the various offerings yesterday are given below:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Seventh Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, 199.10 by 125, frame dwelling, brick stable, and vacant; executor's sale, to Israel Steinhart.....$415,000

By Philip A. Smyth.
Voluntary Partition Sale.

Westchester Avenue, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 54.4 by 104.3 by 25 by 100, vacant, to George H. Finck..... 12,700

Westchester Avenue, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, four lots, each 25 by 100, to A. Rothermel..... 20,000

Westchester Avenue, south side, adjoining the Port Morris Boulevard, 23 by 100, vacant, to H. Overington..... 5,400

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 104.3 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 51.2 by 134.7 by 11.2 by 144.10, vacant, to H. Overington..... 5,900

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 124 by 27.3 by 134.9, vacant, to Solomon Jacobs..... 3,750

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 125 by 124 by 142 by 66.7, two-story frame dwelling and vacants to Enoch Teall..... 16,550

St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 50 by 21.7 by 61 by 76.7, vacant, to Joseph Tippel..... 4,075

By William M. Ryan.

43 West Fifty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.10, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to L. H. Herrman..... 29,000

34 East Fourth Street, 25.4 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Max Weiss. 33,000

1,054 Intervale Avenue, 21.6 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia Jahn..... 2,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Eighth Street, Unionport, south side, 300 feet west of Avenue C, 100 by 103.6, vacant; partition sale, to B. Gaffney.. 900

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

309 East Seventeenth Street, 22.4 by 106, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to C. F. Murphy..... 30,100

44 Jay Street, 26.9 by 58.10 by 26.8 by 59, five-story brick warehouse, covering the entire lot; executor's sale of a one-half interest, to Robert Lord..... 13,250

118 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; executor's sale, to William Nelson..... 15,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

10, 12, and 14 East Ninety-seventh Street, 60 by 100.11, three five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Seth M. Milliken..... 47,500

412 to 418 East Ninety-first Street, 100 by 100.8½, one and two story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to Pietroski & Kellar..... 18,150

561 and 563 Walton Avenue, each 17.6 by 100.2, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Hattie A. Randell..... 10,000

By W. W. Fogg.

135 West Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone-front flat; executor's sale, to J. T. Wall..... 24,000

By Thomas C. Smith.

483 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 145.3 and irregular, two-story brick stable; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emily P. Delafield..... 9,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 73 Pine Street, south side, 117 feet west of Pearl Street, 23.6 by 69.2 by 22.1 by 68.6, five-story brick building; 75 Pine Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 22.1 by 67.11, five-story brick building; 77 Pine Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 21.9 by 67.11 and irregular, five-story brick building; also

147 West Broadway, southeast corner of Thomas Street, 25 by 49.11 by 24.11 by 50.1, five-story brick and iron-front building; 70 Thomas Street, south side 49.11 feet east of West Broadway, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick building; also

14 Howard Street, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 20.5 by 57.11 by 30.6 by 58, five-story stone-front building; also

108 to 114 Wooster Street, east side, 176 feet south of Prince Street, 50.1 and 49.9 respectively, by 100, two six-story brick buildings; also

474 to 478 West Broadway, running through to 146 to 150 Thompson Street, 61.2 by 172.5 by 61 by 173.1, two five-story brick buildings; 152 and 154 Thompson Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 48.10 by 98.2 by 48.10 by 98.11; also

1,068 and 1,070 Broadway, 200 to 206 West Fifty-third Street, and 708 Seventh Avenue, being the block front on the south side of Fifty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, 40.5 by 170.11 by 40.5 by 169, five-story brick apartment house, known as the Newport; also

1,680 to 1,684 Broadway, running through to 810 to 814 Seventh Avenue, 75.10 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 75.1 by 188.9 by 75 by 181.8, two-story and attic, brick building; also

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street, 40.8 feet on the avenue, 125 feet on the street, 122.5 feet on the Grand Circle, and 100.5 feet on the westerly line, one-story brick and frame building; Fifty-eighth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, three lots, each 25 by 100; also

Broadway, northeast corner of Sixty-seventh Street, 29.5 by 106.7 by 25.5 by 121.4, vacant; Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.11 by 121.4 by 25 by 135.10, vacant; Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.11 by 135.10 by 25 by 150.5, vacant; Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.11 by 150.5 by 25 by 164.11, vacant; Sixty-second Street, north side, 106.7 feet east of Broadway, at the rear of the foregoing, seven lots, each 25 by 100.5; Broadway, east side, 116.2 feet north of Sixty-second Street, runs north 46.10 by east 62 by south 25 by west 25 by north 84.11 to the south side of Sixty-third Street, by east 25 by south 100.5 by west 89.11, vacant; also,

Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, 29.4 by 99.5 by 25.5 by 114.2, vacant; Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 28.11 by 114.2 by 25 by 128.9, vacant; Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 28.11 by 128.9 by 25 by 143.8, vacant; Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 28.11 by 143.8 by 25 by 157.9, vacant; also,

101 West Sixty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 104.11, and irregular, five-story brick flat, also,

Broadway, northwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 84.9 by 99.9 by 75.5 by 59, vacant; Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 121.2 by 25 by 108.4, vacant; Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 121.2 by 25 by 108.4, vacant; Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 108.4 by 25 by 95.6, vacant; Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 120.6 by 25 by 107.8, vacant; Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, 28.6 by 94.8 by 25.5 by 107.8, vacant; also,

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street, 25.5 by 75, vacant; Amsterdam Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 75, vacant; Amsterdam Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, three lots, each 25 by 100; also

Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; also

Broadway, southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 75 by 107.8 by 72.7 by 89, five-story brick building; also

Broadway, southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 110.4 by 27.2 by 108.4, vacant; Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25.10 by 108.4 by 25 by 97, vacant; Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25.10 by 97 by 25 by 90.7, vacant; Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25.9 by 90.7 by 25 by 84.3, vacant; Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 110.4 feet east of Broadway, at the rear of the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 102.2.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Henry De Forest Baldwin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 152 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the Boulevard Lafayette, six lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 84.8 to 115.9 feet; Boulevard Lafayette, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 156.8 by 109.9 by 124, vacant; Boulevard Lafayette, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, plot equivalent to about 32 lots, fronting 307 feet on the Boulevard Lafayette and 131.7 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; Broadway, west side, 187 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 30 by 449, vacant; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 437.6 feet west of Broadway, plot equivalent to about 30 lots, being 237.6 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and 376 feet in depth, together with frame dwelling and stable; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Broadway and adjoining the foregoing, the easterly side of the Boulevard Lafayette, and the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, if produced.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 163 Bowery, running through to 133 Chrystie Street, 23.6 by 22.7 by 23.5 by 226.6, five-story stone-front building on the Bowery, four-story brick building on Chrystie Street. Due on judgment, $68,178.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 143.2 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 27.8 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,579.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard R. Costello, referee, Twelfth Street, William's Bridge, north side, 127.6 feet west of Prospect Terrace, 27.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,091.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Isaac F. Russell, referee, Maple Avenue, William's Bridge, west side, 50 feet south of Randall Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $923.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 140 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 177.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 52 by 105.6, five-story brick and stone-front flat; 408 West Forty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone-front flat.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Philip W. Kopper, referee, 54 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,183.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 14 and 16 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 240 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,794; subject to another mortgage for $21,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28 by 39; Louisa E. Hunsburger, owner; B. Eberling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Minniford Avenue, west side, 131 feet north of Bridge Street, City Island, for a two-story frame hotel and dwelling, 28 by 54 and 25 by 46.6; J. C. Dickson, premises, owner; B. Eberling, architect; cost, $4,800.

Nos. 109 and 111 West Thirty-third Street and 112 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick music hall, 18 by 197.6; T. D. Sullivan of 126 East Fourteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $53,000.

Schuyler Place, northwest corner of Marin Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 48; E. and R. Doty of 215 East Eighty-first Street, owners; S. S. Sugar of 189 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

Union Avenue, east side, 76 feet south of Home Street, for eight three-story frame tenements, 18.9 by 57; Charles Peterson of 870 Brook Avenue, owner; L. & J. Brandt, architects; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 178 feet east of Seventh Avenue, extends to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for twenty five-story brick and stone flats, 26 by 85; Dorathea Weibel of 605 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Bernard Wenzl, architect; cost, $350,000.

No. 232 East Eleventh Street, for a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 22.4 by 65; St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant Square, owner; S. B. Colt of 287 Fourth Avenue, achitect; cost, $15,000.

No. 132 West Twentieth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 92; A. E. Figor of 1,123 Park Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,500.

First Street, east side, 300 feet north of Twentieth Avenue, Wakefield, for a one-story frame shed, 48 by 100; John Schrader, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 408 and 410 Broadway, to a five-story brick store; Mrs. Josephine Brooks of 1 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $1,000.

Twelfth Avenue, east side, from Forty-second to Forty-third Street, to a three-story brick car barn; Metropolitan Street Railway, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 869 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Philip Koehler, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

Summit Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Annie E. Thomas, owner; M. Grimes, architect; cost, $350.

Crotona Park East, east side, 156.3 feet south of Suburban Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Auguste Vogel, owner; Henry Ehrhardt, architect; cost, $150.

No. 922 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Ann E. Reilly, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 353 Front Street, to a one-story brick stable; John Simmons & Son, owners; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 17.

AVENUE B, w s, 450 ft s of 161st St, 50 x100; Helene Tremberger to Howard Menn..... 500

HAMILTON ST, 16½ s s, 17.4x103.6x17.3 x103.6; Isabella L. Dandridge to Robert H. E. Elliott..... 1

HENRY ST, n s, 69 ft e of Clinton St, –x85; Isaac Goodstein to David N. Zeman..... 125

INTERVALE AV, e s, 122.11 ft s of Freeman St, 38.3x101.4x17.3x82; Eugene J. Busher to Harry I. Hunchberger..... 3,000

LOT 14, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 23x 108; Isaac R. Horowitz to Charles Wolfson..... 1

LOTS 24 to 29, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; George Bonavia and wife to Augusta Siebold..... 1

MARION ST, s e s, Lots 214, 215, and 216, map of Penfield property, 100x100; Warren E. Sammis to Emma Reyerson ..Exchange

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 250.8 ft n of Julianna St, 50x100.8x50x105; Mary E. Knewitz to Herman Knewitz..... 1

PENFOLD AV, s s, 154 ft e of Suburban Place, 22x101.10x27x108; Annie L. Harnischberger and another to Joseph Lieberttz..... 2,000

PRINCE ST, n s, 39.7 ft e of Elizabeth St, 40.11x87.9x irregular; Marian Schramme to Isaac Marx..... 1

RIDGE ST, s e cor 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Isaac Hyman to Louis Hyman, ½ part..... 1

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 100.2 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Charles Ruff and others to Bernard Galewski..... 1

UNION AV, e s, 191.6 ft s of 169th St, 20x168.3; Eugene H. Hammond to Betty Levy..... 1

UNION AV, s e ½ of Lot 4, map of the land of Jacob V. Hutschler, made by Andrew Findlay, 55x irregular, ½ part; Mary E. Brown to Ellen Dougherty, quit claim..... 1

UNION AV, n w ½ of Lot 4, map of Jacob V. Hutchler, made by Andrew Findlay, 55x377.6x57.6x886, ½ part; Ellen Dougherty to Mary E. Brown, quit claim..... 1

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of the old line of George, or 166th, St, 100x100x irregular; Mathew F. Riley to John F. O'Leary..

UNION AV, w s, 80 ft s of 165th St, 25x 75x20x75; Howard Menn to Helene Tremberger..... 4,000

WEST END AV, e s, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, 20.6x21.8x100; John Addison to Samuel K. Higgins..... 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 ft to Manhattan Lane, or road, x –to 119th St, x w 12 ft to beginning; Eugene V. Daly to William Wetterer..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.9 ft n of 117th St, 25x 85; Louise Lese to Emma E. Church and others..... 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 110th St, runs n 1 ft to Manhattan Lane or Road x– to 119th St x w 12 to beginning; Mary E. Pollion and others to Eugene V. Daly..

4TH ST, s s, 151.10 ft w of the Bowery, 25.4x94.11; George R. Carrington, referee, to Max Weiss..... 4,000

24TH ST, 235 West, 25x98.9; Mary Breithaupt to George J. Humphreys.....Exchange

20TH ST, 438 West, s s, 16.8x91.11; Jacob F. Miller, referee, to Sarah L. Hayes... 8,900

40TH ST, s s, 215.2 ft w of 3d Av, 20.11x 72.3; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Andrew Mills..... 2,275

52D ST, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 100.5; James A. Striker to Robert Hill.. 17,000

56TH ST, 30 West, 16x100.5; Maud B. Banks to Henry Seligman..... 53,700

56TH ST, 32 West, 25x100.11; Sarah E. Knapp to Henry Seligman..... 100

57TH ST, 39 East, 19x100.5; David Frankenberg to Emily De S. Clinton..... 55,000

63D ST, 128 East, 25x100.5; 113th St, 16 East, 18.9x100.11; Mathilde Eidlitz and others, trustees, to Robert Sherwood.... 37,000

63D ST, 128 East, and 16 East 113th St; Robert Sherwood to Mathilde Eidlitz and others, trustees..... 37,000

76TH ST, 205 East, 28x102.2; Louis P. Gravel to James R. Keane..... 1

81ST ST, 243 East, 20x102.2; Thomas B. Carey to Mary Flannigan, ½ part..... 500

91ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.8; Henry Gundlach and another to Lorenz and Margaretha Fleischmann... 100

94TH ST, 126 West, 33.6x87.11; Catherine Linde to James M. Bingham..... 1

94TH ST, 132 East, 20.1x100.8; Magdalena Ruber to Mary Barry..... 17,500

97TH ST, 169 West, 14x100.11; James G. Wright to Philip Kling..... 10,000

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and another to T. Judson Kilpatrick, 6 payments..... 1

120TH ST, 114 and 116 East, 41.8x100.10; Augusta Siebold to Henry Weiss....Exchange

122D ST, s s, 170 ft e of Lenox Av, 21x 100.11; Mary K. Taylor to Emily E. Purdy..... 24,750

127TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x 99.11; John K. Sloane to Eliza T. Wray, (confirmation and correction deed,) quit claim..... 1

133D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; John T. Little, jr., referee, to Mary J. Oliver..... 1,500

139TH ST, n s, 81.5 ft e of Union Av, 18.11x99.5x18.4x105.6; Joseph Llebertz to Annie Harnischfeger..... 7,000

Recorded Leases.

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another to John H. Patjens; Park Av, 959, s e corner of 82d St, 5 7-12 years....$1,200. 1,800

GOLDBERG, Nathan E., to Louis Muller; Amsterdam Av, 575, s e corner of 88th St, 9 10-12 years..... $1,900. 1,800

HIRSCHFELD, Louisa, to Henry M. Smith; 6th Av, 348, 5 years.....$4,800. 5,000

HOTHAN, Sophie, to Frank H. Struck; 1st Av, 1,561, 1-6 years..... 1,200

HUBERT, Conrad, to Harry Hannan; 3d Av, 1,128, s w corner of 66th St, 10 years..... 2,500

PRINCE, Ivan, to Frederick Miller; Stanton St, 1,102, 2 years..... 1,800

SANDERS, Beverley C., to Isaac L. Barnett; 88th St, 140 West, 2 years..... 1,600

SIMON, Pauline, to Morris Meyer; Hester St, 80, 5 years..... 1,800

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Samuel Fieldman; 2d Av, s w corner of 100th St, 5 years.....$660, 720

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Nathan Kempner; 40th St, 223 to 229 West, 5 years.. 6,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 124 West 19th St, 5 years..... 10,000

BARRY, Mary, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 130 and 132 East 94th St, 1 year..... 10,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Heilner and others; 4th Av, e s, 66.2 ft n of 29th St, 8 months..... 40,000

BINGHAM, James H., to Catherine Linde; 94th St, s s, 321.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 7,500

BROWN, Ann, to Amelia B. Lockwood, as guardian; 3d Av, e s, 104.11 ft n of 33d St, 5 years..... 10,000

CHARLES, Howard W., to Anna R. Fairchild; Crotona Place, w s, 109.9 ft s of 171st St, 1 year..... 3,500

CLUNEY, Frederick, executor &c., of James C. Bell; Riverdale Av, s e corner of Rock St, 1 year..... 160

DAVIS, Eliza, to Calvin W. Withey; 60th St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 3 instalments. 600

EBERLE, George P., to Mary J. Oliver; Morris Av, w s, 50 ft s of Gray St, 3 years..... 2,250

ELLIOTT, Robert H. E., to Simon P. Flannery; 10½ Hamilton St, 3 years.. 4,500

GALEWSKI, Bernard, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Suffolk St, e s, 100.2 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years..... 17,000

GRAHAM, Jane, and another to William H. Siegman; 114th St, s s, 396.4 ft e of Lenox Av; also 667 East 151st St, demand..... 1,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Georgiana C. Stone; 215 Henry St, 5 years..... 24,000

HAMMEL, Christian, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 81st St, 152 East, 5 years..... 8,500

HARNISCHFEGER, Annie, to Joseph Liebertz; 169th St, s s, 81.5 ft e of Union Av, 3 years..... 2,500

HAYES, Sarah L., to Mary J. Mondorf; 20th St, 438 West, 1 year..... 5,000

HIGGINS, Samuel K., to William E. Finn; West End Av, e s, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, installments..... 3,000

HILL, Robert, to James A. Striker; 52d St, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

HOLY TRINITY ROMAN CATHOLIC Church to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 82d St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 80,000

HUNCHBERGER, Harry I., and wife to Eugene J. Busher; Intervale Av, e s, 122.11 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year..... 1,300

JENKINS, George, to George F. Fauell; 2,270 and 2,281 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,500

KEMPLER, Samuel and Yeti, to Max Eisen and Henry First; 131 Allen St, 5 years..... 4,000

KILPATRICK, T. Judson, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; 101st St, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, ½ year..... 20,000

KILPATRICK, T. Judson, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; 101st St, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, ½ year..... 40,000

KILPATRICK, T. Judson, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; 101st St, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, ½ year..... 25,000

KLING, Philip, to Danyton Burrill, executor, &c.; 109 West 97th St, 3 years..... 9,500

LEVY, Lazarus, to Clara S. Neumann; 60 Catharine St, installments..... 5,000

LION, David, to David Hirsch; 361 East 76th St, 5 years..... 9,500

MANCHESTER, Harriet, to Elijah R. Craft; 126th St, n s, 290 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

MARX, Isaac, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Prince St, n s, 39.7 ft e of Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 35,000

MARX, Isaac, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 9 Prince St, 5 years.. 25,000

MAYER, Isaac, to William M. Kingsland; Madison Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 98th St, 3 years..... 18,000

MAYER, Isaac, to William M. Kingsland; Madison St, 25.11 ft s of 98th St, and the adjoining lot, 3 years, two mortgages, each..... 18,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Charles F. Ballard; Madison Av, s e corner of 98th St, 3 years..... 36,000

McGRANAHAN, Margaret and Rosemary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 94th St, s s, 425 ft e of 2d Av..... 9,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to German Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 78,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to German Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 78,000

NEUENDORFFER, Carl, to Justus Bruno; 147th St, s s, 40.6 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,500

PATJENS, John H., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 959 Park Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

PETERSON, Charles, to Louis and John Brandt; Cauldwell Av, w s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 2 months..... 5,000

RAGETTE, Anton, and Henry F. A. Wolf to Mary A. Masterton; 144th St, s s, 173.11 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 16,000

ROMAINE, Girard, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 83d St, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 12,000

ROMAINE, Louis P., to the Seaman's Bank for Savings; 83d St, n s, 241.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 12,000

SCHNEIDER, Charles and Louis P., to Paul M. Herzog; 102 Beach Av, 2½ years..... 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Caroline C. Lindsley and another, trustees, &c.; 5th Av, s e corner of 119th St, 3 years..... 35,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c.; 119th St, s s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

SENGES, William E., and another, executors, &c., to American Mortgage Company; 89th St, n s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 14,000

SENGES, William E., and another, executors, &c., to American Mortgage Company; 89th St, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 14,000

STARK, John C., and wife to Charles H. Zorn; White Plains Av, s w corner of 2d St, 1 year..... 1,000

UECKERMANN, William, to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c.; Union Av, w s, 186.3 ft s of Boston Road, 3 years..... 13,000

UECKERMANN, William, to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c.; Boston Road, s e s, 212.6, 185.6, 131.8, 158.6, 104.8, and 76 ft n e of 166th St, 3 years, six mortgages each..... 16,500

UECKERMAN, William, to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c.; Boston Road, s e s, 60 ft n e of 166th St, 3 years. 16,500

UECKERMAN, William, to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c.; Union Av, w s, 211.5 ft s of Boston Road, 3 years..... 13,000

WEIFFENBACH, Lillie, to Edward P. Lyon; Willis Av, w s, 75 ft s of 143d St, ½ year, 3 years..... 2,500

WEISS, Henry, to Mary Ehrmann; 114 and 116 East 120th St, 1 year..... $3,000

WEISS, Henry, to Mary Ehrmann; 114 and 116 East 120th St, 1 year..... 3,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and another; 1st Av, s w corner of 104th St, 1 year..... 3,000

WISENDANGER, Philipene C., to Isabella Sander; 65th St, s s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 1,000

WRAY, John H., to Matilda F. Rhinelander; 127th St, s s, 288.4 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

WRAY, Eliza, to Eliza Lockwood; 127th St, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mary L. McCready, trustee.....$15,000

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to Joseph Bauer..... 3,500

BRYANT, Julia S., to Carrie E. Chivvis.. Nom.

BURGGRAF, John B., executor, &c., to Joseph L. R. Wood..... 20,000

GUNN, Charles N., to Charles Frazier.... 35,000

MORRIS, Henry L., trustee, &c., to Harriet I. Cruger..... 3,049

MORRIS, Henry L., trustee, &c., to Laura C. Strong..... 12,078

MURPHY, Mary E., to Charlotte Hastorf. 70

POTTER, Frederick G., to the New York Life Insurance Company..... 28,000

RAMSDELL, Charles F., administrator, &c., to Francis M. Carpenter, as County Treasurer, &c..... 4,850

RANDELL, Anna J., executrix, &c., to Anna J. Randell..... 7,000

SCHAWE, John C., to Catherine Linde.... 7,500

STEIN, Conrad, to Lawrence Bogart..... 12,000

TAUBERT, William H., to William H. Rose..... 14,500

WEILL, Jacob, to Simon Uhlfelder and another..... 2,250

WEILL, Max, to Rosy Kohn..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 49.8x95.7x49.11x95.7; M. Strachan & Co. against Morris Neufeld and Isidor Cohen, owners and contractors..... $170

BROOK AV, n e corner of 171st St, 100x 100; the Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Louis Gilbert, owner and contractor..... 113

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; E. and P. Marrin against Winifred J. Smith and Joseph W. Kierst, owners; John J. Kierst, contractor..... 675

HENRY ST, n e corner of Rutgers St, 25x 100; Ravitch Brothers against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 2,400

HESTER ST, 5 and 7; Ravitch Brothers against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 5,466

LENOX AV, 523; Isidor Glassheim against Frederick Aldhaus, owner and contractor

MADISON ST, 135; Marx & Jacobson against Kate Rosenbaum, owner; Abraham Abelman, owner and contractor..... 260

RUTGERS ST, 13; John C. Orr & Co. against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 162

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 250 ft n of 170th St, 100x100; Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company against James A. Lane, owner and contractor..... 2,600

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 285.10 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; Chester F. Reynolds against James A. Lane, owner and contractor..... 133

7TH ST, 114 East; Ravitch Brothers against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 288

75TH ST, 422 and 424 East; David W. Binns against Adolph and Oscar Wiedhoff, owners; Wiedbusch & Schwartz, contractors..... 2,100

85TH ST, 104 East; Bradley & Currier Company against Bernard Bimberg, owner and contractor..... 430

123D ST, 234 and 236 East; Michael Reilly against Mary Lyons, owner and contractor..... 167

133D ST, 58 West; John Madden against Louis Lese, owner; Albert Ruff, contractor..... 50

136TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Louis Lubeker against Marie Lasperges, owner and contractor..... 50

139TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Louis Lubeker against Marie Lasperges, owner and contractor..... 2,893

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Dora Scheer with Joseph Weiss, 12 payments..... 25,000

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and another with T. Judson Kilpatrick, 6 payments..... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 149 and 151; Leopold Schmeidler and another against Nathan Lieber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. J. & I. S. Isaacs.

DIVISION ST, s s, 166.3 ft s e of Catharine St, 12.6x70.6; Sarah Michison and another against Mary Powers and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, I. Kugelman.

GREENWICH AV, w s, 86.5 ft n of 10th St, 21x irregular; Catharine A. F. Casanova against Meyer L. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney A. B. Prentice.

LAWRENCE ST, s w s, 36.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas J. Larkin and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Sherman

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of HASTINGS CARD AND PAPER COMPANY, assigned to John W. Axford, for benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John W. Axford, Assignee of above-named Hastings Card and Paper Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said Supreme Court, this fifth day of September, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE M. BROOKS, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

s6-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, on the 8th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Herman G. Loew, as assignee of above-named Samuel T. Skidmore, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 12th day of September, 1899.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

ISAAC N. MILLER, Att'y for Assignee, 293 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s20-1aw6wW

BOOKSTAVER, MARCUS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER, lately doing business in the County and City of New York, individually, and in partnership with one Brown, under the firm name of Bookstaver & Brown, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Marcus B. Bookstaver, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 128 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899.

BYRON RAWSON, Assignee.

EDWIN CLINTON HARVEY, Attorney for Assignee, 128 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, NOTICE is hereby given that at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House, Part I., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as petitioner can be heard, BATT & ESBERG, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, will present a petition for the change of name of said corporation, so that it shall thereafter be designated as BATT, GUNST & ESBERG.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1899.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or be fore the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY C. TRUAX, JEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator, DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 248-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je16-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VAN THULEN, Executors. LARKEN & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City.

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK, SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK, Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, defendants.—Notice of Sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

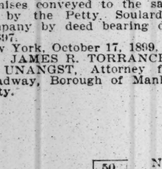
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,554.42, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.31, with interest from October 13, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $606.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the east, consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIA HENCKEN, Plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, Defendants.—Notice of Sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,554.42, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.31, with interest from October 13, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $606.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the east, consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, defendants.—Notice of Sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,554.42, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.31, with interest from October 13, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $606.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the east, consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

The leasehold under lease made by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees under the will of Richard Ray, deceased, unto Mary A. Beggs for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1890, for the yearly rent or sum of six hundred (600) dollars, which lease was dated February 1st, 1890, and was recorded on August 14th, 1890, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2354 of Cons. p. 139 in and of the following described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, by the number 2316 of Cons., page 410, on June 19th, 1890, in and of the following described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, being parts of four certain lots distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York by the numbers 132 (one hundred and thirty-two), 133 (one hundred and thirty-three), and 134 (one hundred and thirty-four), described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-ninth Street distant sixty feet northwestwardly from the northwesterly side of the Eighth Avenue, running thence southwestwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue one hundred feet; thence northwestwardly and parallel with said Twenty-ninth Street and nine inches more or less to the line parallel with the northeasterly side of Twenty-eighth Street and distant one hundred and forty-two feet and nine inches northeastwardly therefrom; thence northwestwardly along the last-named line twenty feet; thence northeastwardly and parallel with the said northwesterly side of said Eighth Avenue fifty-four feet and nine inches more or less to the said southwesterly side of said Twenty-ninth Street, and thence southeastwardly along said Twenty-ninth Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. Subject to all claims and demands of all persons claiming claim under a certain lease heretofore granted to Cyrus Mason, and to all taxes, assessments, and incumbrances of what kind soever which may have been made, done, committed, or suffered by the said Cyrus Mason or his assigns or any or either of them since the date of the said lease to him so far as the same relates to or in any manner affects the hereinbefore described premises, and also to all taxes and assessments since imposed thereon. The land affected by said mortgage lies in Section 3, in Block 752, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $16,350, with interest thereon from 1st day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $346.36, with interest from June 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $2,128 and interest.—Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,554.42, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.31, with interest from October 13, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $606.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the west consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ROBERT BEGGS and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

The leasehold under lease made by The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees under the will of Richard Ray, deceased, unto Harriet L. Shove as executrix of the last will and testament of Harriet Smith, deceased, for the term of twenty-one years from May 1st, 1896, for the yearly rent or sum of five hundred and forty-six (546) dollars, which lease was dated March 15th, 1890, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2316 of Cons., p. 399, on the 19th day of June, 1890, which was assigned by said Harriet L. Shove as executrix as aforesaid, to the party of the first part to aforesaid mortgage by assignment dated June 19th, 1890, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 2316 of Cons., page 410, on June 19th, 1890, in and of the following described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, being parts of four certain lots distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York, by the numbers 132, 133, and 134, (one hundred and thirty-one, two, three, and four,) described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eighty feet northwestwardly from the northwesterly side of the Eighth Avenue, running thence southwestwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue fifty-four feet nine inches, more or less, to a line parallel with the northeasterly side of Twenty-eighth Street, and distant one hundred and forty-two feet and nine inches northeastwardly therefrom; thence southeastwardly along the last mentioned line two feet, thence southwestwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue forty-four feet; thence northwestwardly and parallel with said Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-two feet; thence northeastwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches, more or less, to the said southwesterly side of said Twenty-ninth Street, and thence southeastwardly along said Twenty-ninth Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. Subject to all claims and demands of all persons claiming claim under a certain lease heretofore granted to Cyrus Mason, and to all taxes, assessments, and incumbrances of what kind soever which may have been made, done, committed, or suffered by the said Cyrus Mason or his assigns or any or either of them since the date of the said lease to him, so far as the same relates to or in any manner affects the hereinbefore described premises, and also to all taxes and assessments since imposed thereon. The land affected by said mortgage lies in Section 3, in Block 752, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 10, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $16,350, with interest thereon from 1st day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $346.36, with interest from June 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $2,128 and interest.—Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,554.42, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.31, with interest from October 13, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $606.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the east, consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES H. ALDRICH and ROBERT L. HARRISON, as trustees for Mary Gertrude Edson Aldrich, plaintiff, against NAOMI C. PAINE, as executrix of and trustee under the will of HANFORD SMIT

TO CUT SCHOOL ESTIMATES

Mayor Protests Against a General Raising of Salaries.

SAYS FAVORITISM IS SHOWN

Social and Commercial Influence, He Declares, Can Discount that of the Politicians.

The Board of Estimate yesterday took up the estimates of the Board of Education, and for nearly two hours President Little and his colleagues were kept busy replying to questions fired at them by the Mayor, the Controller, and President Guggenheimer, all of whom seemed to take great pleasure in inquiring into the great increases demanded for the support of the schools next year. Much of the blame was laid upon the Ahearn law, which provides for increases in the salaries of teachers, but the inquisitors sought to show that the board had only used this law as a basis for a horizontal salary-raising scheme, which would add several million dollars to the budget. The Board of Estimate appeared to be opposed to these general increases, and it is doubtful if many of them will be granted.

For the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx President Little asked for $2,095,918 more than last year for salaries. Part of this amount was to be used in raising the pay of employes in bureaus. After a hard effort, the Mayor drew from Mr. Little the information that $795,532 would be needed to raise salaries in conformity with the Ahearn law, that $94,900 was wanted for salaries of new teachers, and that $224,215 was necessary for the equalization of salaries. These changes in salaries, Mr. Little explained, had already been made. To this Controller Coler replied that the raising had been done without any guarantee that the Board of Estimate would provide the money.

"If you allow us no more than last year, we will have to reduce the salaries of some teachers," said Mr. Little.

"You had no right to equalize salaries in that way," said the Mayor.

"We had that discretion under the law," replied Mr. Little.

"We gave you $208,000 for additional teachers last year," continued the Mayor. "You had no right to take that money to increase the salaries of existing teachers."

Mr. Little insisted that the money was given in bulk and that the Board of Education had the right to use its discretion.

"If you have any such right the law ought to be amended," the Mayor said. "You ought to have nothing to do with the erection of buildings or the purchase of supplies. You ought to attend solely to educational matters. You take these figures as they are presented by your subordinates, as in the case of Mr. Maxwell's examiners, without knowing anything about them. The subordinates are always looking out for themselves and not for the promotion of education."

For Brooklyn the amount asked was $4,449,708, an increase of $1,223,147. Of this $528,100 was made mandatory by the Ahearn law, $146,400 was for new teachers, $33,400 for new teachers in special branches, and $90,000 for teachers now doing half-day service to be put on full service. The salaries of teachers, it was reported, had been increased $698,000 by the Board of Education.

"If this continues we will have no money for anything else but public schools," said the Mayor.

"If we followed the Ahearn law to the letter," said President Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board, "we would demoralize the entire system. We would have Principals receiving $1,200 a year and men under them $2,100. Such a condition of affairs would be intolerable."

"The Ahearn act was passed," said the Mayor, "because the School Board would not do justice to the old teacher."

"That condition of affairs does not apply to Brooklyn," said Mr. Robertson, with spirit.

"It does," said the Mayor. "The old teachers have been discriminated against. New teachers have been advanced over them by some kind of influence or favoritism. It is not political influence, but social influence, commercial influence, financial influence, and I tell you some of these people could give the politicians cards and spades."

"I protest against any such statement as that," said Mr. Robertson. "It is not in accordance with facts as far as Brooklyn is concerned. What are we to do with the Principals who can only receive half as much as teachers in minor grades?"

"If they do not like their places let them get out," the Mayor said sharply. "Those teachers in minor places should have been Principals. The others were advanced over them."

"I do not propose to let that statement go forth without a protest," said Superintendent Maxwell. "I say that neither social nor political influence has had anything to do with the appointment of teachers."

"They came to me and said so," said the Mayor. "A woman came to me the other day and said that for lack of political influence her daughter could not get appointed as a teacher. I told her that if her daughter passed the examination I would give her the choice of six positions the next day."

Commissioner Harrigan said that no teacher in Brooklyn was ever held back who wanted to advance and was capable of advancing. "I protest," he said, "that the Mayor's statements are not in accordance with facts."

"But your estimates prove the contrary," persisted the Mayor. "What we want is more money for common schools. Here you get the pets of somebody prominent in social life asking for $5,000 salaries. They already get too much."

"I think so, too," said Mr. Robertson.

"I believe that is a point at which to call a halt," said Superintendent Maxwell.

Superintendent Stevens of Queens said that the School Board of that borough did not have enough money to pay their teachers for the next four months without aid from other funds.

"Suppose I said my private secretary $3,000 more than the Board of Estimate allows me," said the Mayor. "What would the Mosses, the Mazetters, and other howlers do? Don't you think they would go before the Grand Jury and have me indicted?"

"They ought to," retorted Mr. Maxwell.

Of the $398,500 asked for Queens, $37,480 was mandatory under the Ahearn law, $51,486 for increases made by the School Board in the process of equalization, $125,000 to provide for shortage in the salaries of teachers for this year, and $241,000 for new teachers.

"Do you think it was right for Queens to raise the salaries of teachers from $250 to $600 one month previous to consolidation, thus increasing the burden on the taxpayers of Manhattan?" asked President Guggenheimer.

"No," said Mr. Maxwell. "That was not right."

Commissioner Burke of Richmond said that $255,407 was necessary for teachers' salaries for Staten Island, an increase of $55,000. Of this, $12,890 was mandatory under the Ahearn law. Mr. Burke said that in the division of the funds among the boroughs last year $50,000 had been taken away from Richmond, and there was not enough now to pay the teachers. "Queens gained $35,000," said Mr. Burke.

"Queens gained $35,000?" echoed the Mayor, in surprise. "Why, I thought Queens had lost. And now they have spent all of this in less than ten months." The Mayor added that Richmond would have to get what it had lost.

The estimates were considered at an executive session. A public hearing on the entire budget will take place in the Mayor's office at 11 o'clock this morning.

Brooklyn Teachers Get Back Pay.

While Auditor Cook and City Superintendent Maxwell of the Board of Education are opposing the auditing of the Brooklyn pay rolls for September on the ground that the Ahearn law has not been complied with in increasing salaries, the hearts of the Brooklyn teachers have been gladdened by the receipt of $183,904.48 for back pay for 1898. The money was sent by the Controller's office to the different Brooklyn school Principals on Monday, and they divided it among the 3,550 teachers. Each teacher had to pay one-tenth of the amount received to meet the legal expenses of the fight which they made to get the back pay.

Dockmasters to be Reinstated.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Commissioners of the Department of Docks and Ferries to reinstate Thomas J. Percival as a dockmaster. Justice Dickey's decision affects all of the other relators in similar proceedings. These are John Wallace, Edward Stauffer, Henry Nahe, Jr., Leonard Becker, Abraham Miller, George K. Copelan, William J. Cox, and Charles E. Alsberge. The persons named were all dockmasters in the former City of Brooklyn. Justice Dickey holds that their removal was a violation of the civil service law.

GIFT TO COUNCILMAN LEICH.

His Boxing Gloves Made Yesterday's Session a Quiet One.

Councilman Leich's pugnacious actions at the meeting of the Council last week led two of his admirers in the Invincible Club of Brooklyn to send him a set of boxing gloves, which reached him during yesterday's session of the Council. With the gloves came a note saying that they were to be used in case of emergency. None of the members of the Council manifested any desire to try conclusions with Mr. Leich so long as the gloves were at hand, and consequently the meeting was devoid of disturbance.

The Council passed a resolution instructing the City Clerk to provide a scrapbook in which to preserve newspaper accounts of its doings. A resolution, which had been passed previously by the Aldermen, authorizing a bond issue of $125,000 to provide a filter plant to be used in connection with the city water works in Brooklyn was also adopted.

BUSY SESSION OF ALDERMEN.

Approaching Election Responsible for Increased Activity.

The near approach of election day, entailing, as it does, the retirement of certain members who have failed of renomination, was responsible for the speedy clearing up of the calendar in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. This, it was apparent from the remarks of several members, was due to Aldermanic courtesy, and not to the importance of the legislation. The greater part of the business transacted was the granting of permits for the erection of peanut and news stands and storm doors.

In spite of the general triviality of the matters considered, the Aldermen accomplished some work of importance, including the authorization of an appropriation of $65,000 for the improvement of Jefferson Park and another of $250,000 for improving the Croton watershed, and the passage of a resolution authorizing the Park Department to expend $30,000 for cases for the Museum of Natural History without public letting. Alderman Byrnes of Brooklyn, who had been fighting this resolution for nearly a year, changed his vote yesterday, saying: "I understand the passage of the resolution will help Alderman Muh in his district, and I'm sure he will do as much for me some time."

Alderman Schneider, in introducing a resolution requiring the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to display prominent signs on all cars in its Lexington Avenue branch showing the destination of each car, spoke at length on the discomforts arising from the compulsory changing of cars at various points. The resolution was adopted. Another ordinance calling for the erection of bridges over the New York Central tunnel at Ninety-ninth, One Hundredth, and One Hundred and First Streets was also adopted, at the instigation of Mr. Schneider. The Aldermen some time ago requested an opinion from the Corporation Counsel in regard to this matter, as there was some doubt as to whether the city or the railroad should build the bridges. Thus far the Corporation Counsel has not given a decision, and the action of the Aldermen was taken with the idea that it would force the hand of the city's law officer.

NEW BUILDING CODE ATTACKED.

Mayor Listens to Complaints Against the Proposed Law.

Mayor Van Wyck listened for one hour yesterday morning to public criticisms of the new Building Code. About a dozen persons assembled in the Mayor's office at 9 o'clock and submitted reasons why the Mayor should withhold his signature from that proposed law. No supporter of the measure was present.

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of that society, objected to the new code mainly on the ground that it did not contain certain provisions relating to tenement house construction which were suggested to the Building Commission by the Tenement House Committee. The Mayor was asked to have those provisions incorporated in the code before signing it.

Mayor Van Wyck asked whether, assuming that amendments to the new code were necessary, it would not be a good idea to let this law become operative and permit the amendments to come in afterward. He would be glad to approve of any good amendments. This proposition was not regarded favorably by the opponents of the tenement house provisions, who thought the law ought to be fixed right at the outset.

Albert S. Macgregor, an architect, made some sweeping objections to the new code, and the Mayor asked him to be more specific. "Don't condemn the law offhand," said his Honor. "If there are any parts of it that are bad, point them out. There is too much general condemnation of laws. Why, if I should believe everything that was said to me against proposed and existing laws, I would have to conclude that there is no good in any law."

Mr. Macgregor pointed out several clauses in the new Building Code that were objectionable from his standpoint. Too much discretion was left with the Commissioner of Buildings, he said. "The fact is," continued Mr. Macgregor, "two-thirds of this new law is the old law, and the other third is made up chiefly of discretionary powers given to the Commissioner and the Board of Examiners."

He caused surprise by declaring that the theatre building law, which he said was a model in its way, was repeatedly violated, with the sanction of the architects and the Inspectors. Wooden treads were put on stairways, although they were prohibited. In the case of the reconstruction of the Third Avenue Theatre, Mr. Macgregor said that various provisions of the law which required the use of incombustible material had been violated.

Charles Baxter, Sebastian Fischer, and E. A. Acker, representing the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, objected to the provisions of the new code defining the fire limits in the Borough of the Bronx. Mr. Baxter said the property owners of the Bronx wanted better protection than the proposed code afforded them.

Mayor Van Wyck closed the hearing without giving the protestants any intimation as to what he would do in the matter.

A Successor to Aneurin Jones.

The City Record yesterday contained the announcement of the appointment of Thomas Stratton as Chief Engineer of Boulevards and Driveways, in the Department of Parks, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Stratton succeeds Aneurin Jones, who was dismissed some time ago by Commissioner Brower. The salary of the place is $2,500 a year.

BURGLARIOUS DOG DISCHARGED.

Owner Had Disposed of Him After Giving Bonds for His Conduct.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday morning discharged a St. Bernard dog, charged with housebreaking at night. The complainant against the burglarious canine was Dr. Raphael Constantine of 2,255 Bathgate Avenue, who testified that the dog had broken into his cellar for seven successive nights, eaten everything there, and jumped out of the window, carrying the cash with him each time, and alarming the occupants of the house. He let himself in through a spring-locked door, but made his exit through the window because the spring lock is on the outside of the door, where he could not reach it after entering.

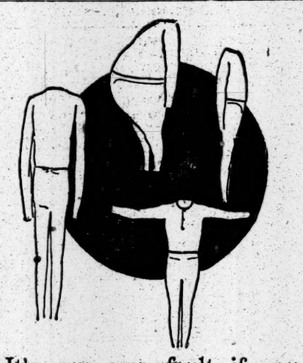
The supposed owner of the dog, Owen Toher, a saloon keeper of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, was in court, but he said that he gave the dog away last July, when he was put under $500 bonds to make him stay at home and keep the peace. Under the circumstances the Magistrate said that he could not do anything except advise Dr. Constantine to ask the District Attorney to sue on the bond.

Filing of the Vanderbilt Will.

Representatives of the Vanderbilt family said yesterday that the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt would probably not be filed for probate for several days. The delay it was explained was not due to any differences between Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and other members of the family, but was due simply to the fact that certain legal formalities were essential, and there was no necessity for haste in the proceedings.

Warships Here from Hampton Roads.

The cruiser New York and the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts arrived yesterday afternoon from Hampton Roads. The New York and Massachusetts proceeded up the North River to an anchorage, and the Indiana anchored off Tompkinsville.



It's your own fault if you haven't underwear that fits.

It's here at $1 a garment; from that to all silk at $10.

Harderfold, Deimel and combination suits are three of our specialties; but our special specialty is that you can bring back whatever doesn't fit, doesn't wear, or doesn't suit in any way.

Our automatic Derby takes the exact shape of your head; fits every spot. $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HITS AMERICAN SCULPTORS

Robert B. Roosevelt Says They Are Lacking in Originality.

HOLLAND SOCIETY IN DESPAIR

Design for a Monument to the Dutch Founders of New York Unworthy —Artists Reply Vigorously.

A charge of total lack of originality, preferred against the sculptors of America by Robert B. Roosevelt, provoked sharp answers from several well-known artists of this city yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt is a member of a committee of the Holland Society charged with the duty of selecting a design for a monument to the Dutch founders of New York. Associated with him are ex-Judge George N. Van Hoesen, Warner Van Norden, Tunis G. Bergen, and several others.

"We started out four or five years ago," said Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, "in search of an original idea for this monument, but we have never found it. Recognizing the objection of the leading sculptors to entering a general competition, we obtained designs from several, for which we paid. The result was totally unsatisfactory. We didn't want a naked woman, but the only two ideas which seemed to abound among the artists were a woman more or less nude, according to fancy, and the imitation of some European building, ancient or modern.

"Finally, in sheer desperation, we accepted a model by Daniel C. French of an equestrian statue of William the Silent, who, if not a Dutchman, had all the Dutch virtues. None of us really wanted that design, and we only took it because it seemed absolutely hopeless to expect anything more original. That is where the matter stands now. We have formally accepted the equestrian design, but we are hoping that something more appropriate in an artistic way will turn up, but very much inclined to believe, from our past experience, that nothing of that nature can be expected."

When Frederick W. Ruckstuhl of the National Sculpture Society heard Mr. Roosevelt's criticism, he was vigorous and emphatic in his comments. "What do these men know about art?" he asked. "How can they presume to pass on what an original artistic idea is? It is as ridiculous to expect business men to render correct verdicts in art matters as to expect an artist to be a literary critic. The whole trouble is that these gentlemen didn't go about getting their design in the right way. Let them come to the Sculpture Society, tell us what they want, and leave the whole matter with us. We will guarantee to organize a competition that will give them a design that will be a credit to them and to the city. Whenever that has been done, the result has been entirely satisfactory.

"Mr. Roosevelt complains of lack of originality among American sculptors. Look at the Dewey arch. That was a case where the Sculpture Society had full swing, and the result is admitted to be one of the finest public monuments the world has ever seen. The Hahnemann Monument and the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Jersey City are going to be great successes because the Sculpture Society is not being interfered with in connection with them. On the other hand, the Sherman Monument in Washington is going to be a failure because it has been taken out of the hands of the society and given over to a second-class artist."

J. Scott Hartley asked why Mr. Roosevelt and his associates didn't originate something themselves. "These men are talking through their hats," he said. "What is it they want? What is their idea of originality? Perhaps there is a special Holland Society brand. They should give us their definition. I saw Mr. French's model for the William the Silent, and I must say I thought it entirely different from anything that had ever been done before. Of course, the limitations of sculpture are such that entirely new ideas are extremely rare. The originality must be in the treatment. Take the Dewey arch. While the arch itself was not new, the design of arch, approaches, and decoration, as a whole, was entirely original."

"If it is true as reported," said Russell Sturgis, the art critic, "that Daniel C. French has made the preliminary study for an equestrian group, including the portrait statue of William the Silent, it is probable that a scheme as appropriate and as perfect a work of art has been put into shape as it is possible to procure. William was as good a Dutchman as a member of the princely family, with alliances all over Europe, could well be. The committee need to have the courage of their convictions. If they have gone so far as to begin carrying out a scheme of this general propriety and fitness for artistic treatment, and if they have procured the designs of Mr. French for its completion, they have done all that could be asked of any committee or any body of Trustees in the world. Nothing more satisfactory is to be expected or asked for."

Charles R. Lamb declined to discuss Mr. Roosevelt's remarks, but he said that the Dewey arch was the best answer to any charge against the ability of American sculptors to do good work.

DEWEY ARCH PERPETUATION.

J. Edward Simmons Has Accepted the Post of Treasurer—Plans for Raising Funds.

The prospects of the Citizens' Committee for perpetuating the Dewey Arch are promising at present in the opinion of its officers. The fact that J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, has consented to serve as Treasurer, is expected to give the general public a feeling of confidence in the enterprise, and Col. William C. Church, the President, has in preparation a list of twenty-five executive committeemen whose names stand unusually high in the city's estimation. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Simmons's consent to serve was obtained before he was elected. Mr. Simmons said yesterday that he expected to have nothing to do with the work further than to take care of the money.

"Do you approve the general scheme as developed so far?" he was asked.

"Yes," said he. "If I did not, I should not have accepted the position of Treasurer."

Col. Church had a conference with Mr. Simmons in the afternoon, and submitted to him the names of those members of the Executive Committee whom he had already chosen. "Mr. Simmons seemed even enthusiastic over the work," said he afterward. "He told me that my list of committeemen was a splendid one, and I may say that I think it will be found to contain some of the strongest names in New York. I have about fifteen acceptances so far, and hope to announce the entire list to-morrow.

"We are now ready for contributions in cash and checks, which it is best to send to Mr. Simmons at 14 Nassau Street. We do not care for written pledges hereafter, but only for definite contributions. The general plan we shall adopt will be the enlisting of the services of about 500 men, divided into 100 sub-committees of five each, each of these small sub-committees to raise contributions among men of a certain trade or profession, or members of a certain exchange."

"Do you feel confident of success now?" Col. Church was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I do. There is absolutely no doubt that we can raise the money if we can get the men on the committee to work, and I believe we can. The sub-committee to organize city and State movements, of which Daniel S. Lamont is Chairman, is to organize under his direction the work of getting contributions in every State in the Union, in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and abroad, where Americans may be living. We are not going to solicit contributions from foreigners, but I don't think we would refuse a contribution from the Prince of Wales.

"We are going to open a permanent office in the St. Paul Building. None of the men connected officially with the committee should have any compensation for services, in my judgment. I would certainly oppose it. If any one is to be employed by the committee, it should be an outsider."

BUFFALO BILL'S TOUR ENDED.

He Has Decided Not to Take His Wild West Show to Paris.

Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," arrived at the Hoffman House yesterday morning after the close of his tour for the season. He said that it had been the most successful year of his Wild West Show since he "corralled" $70,000 at the Chicago World's Fair. It has been decided not to take the show to Paris next year, as there is a vast amount of uncovered territory in this country.

Col. Cody left New York last night for his ranch, Scout's Rest, which is on the north forks of the Platte, in Nebraska. After a short rest he will conduct a hunting party of distinguished guests into the Big Horn Mountains. A number of army officers will be in the party.

May See the Ramapo Company's Books

In the matter of the application of William R. Hearst for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the Ramapo Water Company to allow him to inspect its books and obtain a list of the stockholders of the company, Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday in favor of Mr. Hearst. Justice Dickey, however, does not grant a peremptory writ of mandamus as asked for, but says that Mr. Hearst may either have an alternative writ or make such a demand on the officers of the company as will entitle him to obtain a peremptory writ of mandamus.

Drowned in a Brooklyn Ferry Slip.

The body of Martin J. O'Brien was found yesterday morning in the ferry slip at the foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. His mother, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, of 504 West Twenty-second Street, thinks that he either walked or fell off a ferryboat and was drowned. O'Brien was thirty-one years old and a meatpacker employed by Swift & Co. He had been missing since Oct. 10.

$20,000 Loss in Coffee and Spice.

The stock of Edwin J. Gillies & Co., coffee and spice dealers, at 245, 247, and 249 Washington Street, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $20,000. The fire was confined to the second and third floors of the five-story building.

Frightened to Death in a Runaway.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—A team of colts owned and driven by John Kirby, proprietor of the Sharon (Conn.) Inn, ran away with him yesterday. When the horses were stopped, Mr. Kirby was found dead in the wagon. Heart disease was the cause.

Dress Goods.

Novelty fabrics of wool or silk and wool:—

Satin-faced Cashmirs,—in "mastic" and all the latest pastel tints,—Cote de cheval in argent, lavande, vieux rose, mist blue and doe shades.

A variety of medium weight "voiles" and crepes de chene.

Silk Matelassé, for boudoir robes or opera cloaks,—46 inches wide.

Drap de Gilet,—invisible colored designs on black,—for tailor suits and vestings, $4.75 and $5.50 per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Silk Waists.

Fine quality Taffetas, tucked—corded or stitched.

Colors show the fashionable tints for Autumn, $6.50 and $8.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Men's Underwear,

showing complete lines of
NATURAL WOOL,
SILK AND WOOL,
SILK AND COTTON,
WHITE & CAMEL'S HAIR,
Imported and Domestic,
at prices beyond competition.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Every Wrinkle

of good style, good fit, good work, and good quality above all, in Fall Overcoats, at consistent prices.

For example:

Soft Oxford Greys—cut short and boxy—$18 & $22.

Black Thibets—medium length—full silk lined, $16.

Black Viennas—soft as a kitten's ear, and silk lined to the edge—$20 & $28.

Top-Coats, in all the correct shades of Coverts and Whipcords, cut short and full, $15 and up.

Everything else for Men's wear, from the ground up.

Speaking of the ground, we'll give you a patent leather shoe for $3, that we guarantee not to break through.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stern Bros
Glove Departments
New Importations of Autumn Styles
Alexandre, Avondale and Lupin Kid & Suede
Gloves
And in addition
To-day
A special line of Ladies' 2-clasp and 4-button Real Kid Gloves; new stitchings, in the latest shades of Mode, Castor, Tan, Pearl, White and Black, at $1.00 pr.
West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
WARDROBES.

Open the wardrobe doors—an array of hooks and shelves, or filled with trays copied from an English idea. Pull out the drawer or two below—shallow—just right for dainty belongings. Look them over—many richly carved and set with long mirrors.

Some in Golden Oak at $10.00, owe their charm to the glowing beauty of the wood; all have an appearance of durability and solidity. They are convenient and lasting; ornamental, both in style and finish; always made of the best woods—whether mahogany, maple, oak, birch, and always at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 and 47 WEST 23d St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 13th STREET

DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF DISABLED.

Mr. Gicquel Suffering from a Carbuncle on His Left Hand.

Deputy Chief Benjamin A. Gicquel of the Fire Department has been on the sick list for a week as the result of a large carbuncle on his left hand.

The original cause of the trouble was a minute puncture Mr. Gicquel received from placing his hand on a tack several weeks ago during a fire in West Thirteenth Street. After a few days blood poisoning set in, causing the carbuncle, and last week medical assistance was sought, and subsequently three surgical operations were performed. The surgeons say Mr. Gicquel's recovery is now a matter of a few days only.

GEN. EMILIO NUNEZ HERE.

Comes as a Cuban Delegate to the Commercial Congress.

Gen. Emilio Nunez, who had charge of filibustering enterprises for the Cuban Junta in the days before the late war with Spain, arrived here yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Mexico. Gen. Nunez said he came as a delegate from the Cuban Civil Government by appointment of Gen. Brooke to attend the Commercial Congress at the Philadelphia Exposition.

The agricultural and commercial conditions of Cuba, the General said, are improving rapidly and with a steadiness that means healthy progress.

A number of the Mexico's passengers were detained at Quarantine to await the expiration of the period of incubation of yellow fever germs, as they were not acclimated Cubans.

THE BONNER WILL CONTEST.

Objection to Frederick Bonner as Temporary Administrator.

A bitter contest will be made against the admission to probate of the will of Robert Bonner by his grandsons, Robert Allen Bonner and Lawrence Kip Bonner, the children of his deceased son, Andrew Allen Bonner. Notice of the contest of the will was filed some months ago.

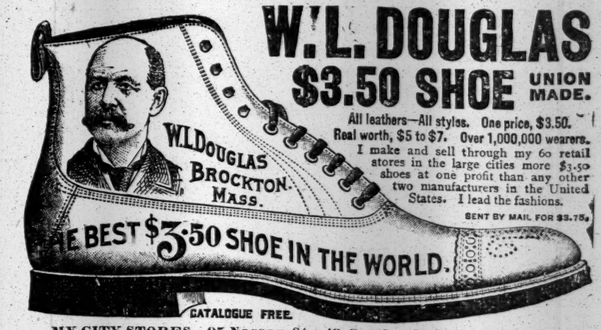
David McClure, who is special guardian for the two grandchildren of the testator, who are still infants, applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday to appoint a temporary administrator for Mr. Bonner's estate instead of the one who is wanted by the proponents of the will, Robert Edwin Bonner and Frederick Bonner, the sons of the decedent, and his daughter, Mrs. Emma J. Forbes, to whom he left the bulk of his real and personal estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald was asked by counsel for the proponents to appoint a temporary administrator on the ground that the amount of personal and real property involved in the contest, and the desirability of settling certain claims which could not be disputed, would require such an appointment. The name of Frederick Bonner, one of the chief beneficiaries under the will, and also one of the executors, was proposed, but Mr. McClure strongly objected to his selection.

Mr. McClure said the will was contested on the grounds that undue influence had been exercised over Mr. Bonner by his surviving sons, and that it would be an injustice to the infant contestants of the will to appoint as temporary administrator one of those who was charged with having exercised the undue influence on which the contest was based. Surrogate Fitzgerald took the papers and reserved his decision.

Aid Wanted for a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $10 a month to help support an old German widow, who is childless and unable, owing to chronic illness, longer to earn her own living. For nearly thirty years she has lived in the same neighborhood. The society acknowledges the following contributions for this case: Employes of Elmer & Amend, $20; "A Thank Offering," $10. Money for this case should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.



MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W MARK
THE BEST MADE

Birds.

Singing Canary, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00; any singer not suiting can be changed. Square brass cages, $1.00; larger, $1.50 and $2.00; all real brass, best quality. Birds and cages safe by express on receipt of price. Holden's (new) book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about singing, mating, food, care, selecting, and prices, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN.
240 6th Ave., bet. 15th and 16th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Morning and Afternoon Concert and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. EVGS. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St., n'r B'way. Ev'gs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. Why Smith Left Home.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Matinée To-day. Orch. 50c.; Bal. 25c. BROS. BYRNE in NEW 8 BELLS

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great Hit. "Maedel Als Rekrut."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Orch. 50c. Bal., 25c. Mats. To-day & Sat. IMPERIAL SPECIALTY COMPANY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Filipino Swordsmen; Big-Headed Girl. Theatre—2 Co.'s.

Murray HILL THEA., 42d St., Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—Held by the Enemy

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. At the White Horse Tavern Ev., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15

Collegiate Football Game, To-day, 2:30, Manhattan Field. New York University vs. Columbia University. Adm., 50c. Grand Stand, $1.00.

THE REV. A. FLEMING RESIGNS.

May Be Succeeded at Epiphany Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. D. Babbit.

The Rev. Andrew Fleming, who has been minister in charge of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, since April, 1898, during the absence of the rector, the Rev. Dr. James B. Nies, in the Holy Land, has resigned. There have been slight dissensions in the church for some time, dating back to the removal of Choirmaster William H. Pilcher, with whom Mr. Fleming had a disagreement.

It is thought likely that the Rev. Dean Babbit of Newark, N. J., will be called to succeed Mr. Fleming.

FAIL TO RAISE THE LEONA.

Merritt & Chapman Derricks Prove Unequal to the Task.

The work of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company in raising the Mallory Line steamship Leona, sunken in her berth at Pier 20, East River, reached a stage yesterday where the hoisting capacity of the big derricks Monarch and Reliance was put to the test. Bulkheads had been placed at all important openings below water, and chains had been passed under the hull fore and aft. Huge pumps had been used to get as much water out of her as possible, and then came the attempt to raise her.

The engines on the derrick floats were set in motion, and there was a straining and creaking of tackle and blocks, but the vessel was not budged. No further time was lost trying to lift the sunken and heavily listed craft, but divers were immediately set to work in the further closing up of openings below water and stopping leaks so that more water could be drawn from her holds.

CARRIAGE MAKERS' CONFERENCE

Large Number of Complaints Against Manufacturers Withdrawn.

The Carriage Makers' Association continued in session at the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and care was taken to admit no outsiders.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held, at which the complaints against manufacturers were considered, and about 100 of these were withdrawn. The others will be considered at the open meeting of the association this afternoon. This meeting will begin with an address of welcome by Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council.

The annual banquet will be held at the Hotel Marlborough to-night, and the speakers will be Justice W. J. Gaynor, John S. Wise of Virginia, Gen. Roy Stone, Dr. Wilson of Philadelphia, President Gowen of the Carriage Salesmen's Association, John Hassett of Amesbury, representing the manufacturers, and I. S. Remsen of Brooklyn, representing the dealers. President W. W. Sargent will introduce the speakers.

Officers of the association will be elected to-morrow.

War Meeting Ends in Marriage.

Miss Catherine M. Slattery of Lamont Avenue and Ninth Street, Elmhurst, Queens Borough, and Willis A. Christopher of Charleston, S. C., were married Monday evening at Elmhurst. In the Spanish-American war the bride served as a Red Cross nurse, and the groom was a gunner on board the Oregon, and in this way they became acquainted. The groom returned with Admiral Dewey from Manila, having been transferred to the Olympia after the Oregon reached the Philippines.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has become famous under this name because of the cures everywhere following its use.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. at 8. Under the management of Daniel Frohman. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2. EVERY EVENING UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned. In Dumas's romance, THE KING'S MUSKETEER. THE KING'S MUSKETEER NEXT TUESDAY, first time of the new romantic drama by Leo Dietrichstein. THE SONG OF THE SWORD. With E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. at 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. THIRD MONTH. Charles Frohman presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs. WITH ITS ADMIRABLE CAST OF PLAYERS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinée To-day. LAST WEEK. THE GHETTO. NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 24. Seats Ready Now. JULIA ARTHUR IN MORE THAN QUEEN.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric. Last Week. Last Sat. Mat. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S. Monday, Oct. 23—Seats Ready To-morrow. Charles Frohman will present JULIA MARLOWE. In Clyde Fitch's New Play, BARBARA FRIETCHIE, The Frederick Girl.

THE NEW YORK & Promenade de Luxe. Broadway, 44-45 St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Sat'y, 2:15. The MAN IN THE MOON JR. INCL. SAM BERNARD & FOUGERE. Prom. de Luxe 8 to midn. Neapolitan Orchestra. Sunday Eve. Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.

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MENDELSSOHN HALL. CLARA BUTT. WED'SDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8:15. Mr. N. VERT announces the American début of CLARA BUTT. The Eminent English Contralto. Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's 23 Union Sq. Management HENRY WOLFSOHN

Wallack's Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. A delightful picture of early New York. WM. H. CRANE. PETER STUYVESANT GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

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MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Piano Recital. Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 21, at 3. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN THE RENOWNED PIANIST. Management Henry Wolfsohn. Res. Seats $1.50 & $1.00, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Subscribers of last year may renew their subscriptions until Saturday, October 21st.

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